

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.' advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN B.Sc. for the Hakimia Coronation High School, Bhamapur. Salary according to experience minimum 80. Apply to the HEADMASTER. 20529

WANTED—Competent ENGLISH CLERK for Ghatkoper Sarva Janik Jiva Daya Khata on Rs. 60 per month. Jan know me Gujarati Accounts preferred. Apply with particulars to:—N. M. NEKAL, 75, Homji Street, Circle Fort, Bombay. R239

WANTED—Persian knowing GRADUATE, age 35 or over. Pay up to Rs. 100. Trained preferred, to work as head of a school near Bombay. Apply sharp to Box No. 548, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'. R240

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN for Iron and Steel and Bazar. Ware, good salary and Commission to the right man. Apply stating past experience and lowest salary expected and with copies of testimonials to Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'. 20532

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn Soap-making in a few days by our course of training BY CORRESPONDENCE. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make Soap 4/10 per lb. Secret closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Enrol now. THE HAWAII COLLEGE, P. M. Rawalpindi, India. W

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced GRADUATE TEACHER wants TUTORIALS in wealthy families or will work as a guardian. Apply Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'. R233

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—PREMISES, EBRAHIM BUILDING, 98, Meadows Street. Excellent business locality. Apply ground floor ABDELY SAMSOODIN COMPANY. R241

TO LET—Fort Corner of Cowasji Patel Street in Lakhani Building, also in Lakhani Terrace, newly Hongkong Bank. Rooms for Offices and Residences. 220

TO LET—Fort, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, next to Duke and Sons, in Lakhani Mansion, very large GODOWNS and PREMISES, suitable for printing presses also rooms for residence. Modern Convenience. 221

TO BE LET at 51, Naigum Road, Dadar, a commodious FIRST FLOOR of Allottee Bungalow, newly white-washed in fancy colours, airy and open on all sides, consisting Drawing, Dining, Dressing, 3 Bedrooms, Cook and Bath rooms and a large front verandah. Rent Rs. 125 per month. 2238

OFFICES IN NANJEE BUILDING, 17, DELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, 2nd floor. Lift. Electric fittings, airy, clean open on two sides, excellent view. Rent Rs. 150 for block of two rooms, a verandah and a mezzanine floor. Total area about 1000 sq. feet. Rent Rs. 60 for a small but commodious office room. Another small office room. Rent Rs. 40. Apply—DEVKARAN NANJEE. R11983

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Office GODOWN SHOP at 42, Cowasji Patel Street, Rent Rs. 23 to Rs. 35. Apply within (sub-tenant allowed). R236

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Road on and Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 4147. C R473

FINANCIAL.

REQUIRED—CAPITALIST to open X-Ray Department in Kathiawar. Please write Dr. ADALIA, L.C.S., and Radiologist, Jetpur (KATHIAWAR). R227

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATE—Khatr bride, habi come, accomplished for a handsome, competent Khatr youth, 20 years old, wealthy and owner of large property. Send at once photo, horoscope or date and time of birth to No. 544, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'. R224

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

AVAILABLE GODOWNS small and large at THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lannington Road, Off Jacob Circle. JA 20896

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the 'Sunday Chronicle'. Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, 'Sunday Chronicle', Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

OLIVER NO. 9—OLIVER TYPEWRITING MACHINE No. 9, Brand New. To be sold for Rs. 215 only. Write to: V. VAS, 57-B, Sandli St., Byculla, Bombay, 8. Telephone 41117. G 209

FOR SALE—Picture Postcards X-mas Cards, rich playing cards, superior cutlery, Sheffield Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Steel Scissors, Electric Pocket Lamps at extraordinary cheap prices. Apply Post Box 564, Bombay. N R207

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices. Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Remits to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay. 20936

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Only a few Typewriters left. Brand New. Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 450. For Sale, Size, 340, Brief, 380. Policy. Now sold at Rs. 225 net, any size. Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 300 for 30 inch Carriage. Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 100, Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8, 150, Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types. 160, Oliver 3, 65, 2, 160, Remington 5, 185, 9, 215, Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160, 215, Maharti Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible 200, Gujarati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible 200, Remington Portable with Case, New, 224, Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 125, 135, 135, Corona Portable, Improved Model, New 207. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Bombay Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223. W

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY in working order. Apply Box No. 545, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'. G 220

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD

JUST LANDED

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

REASURE HOUSE, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WANTED—PURCHASERS of Sal and Assa posts and sleepers going very cheap. Enquiries solicited. Apply Box No. 547, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'. R234

EDUCATIONAL.

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS, near Grant Road Station. Good First in India on 6 occasions in London Commercial Examinations with 3 prizes. Last date of admission is 23rd October. Morning or night classes according to student's individual convenience. All subjects taught by PRINCIPAL, BANAJI, 19 years teaching experience. M R230

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Short-hand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princes Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch	per insertion.
1st Insertion	...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

FOR SALE

UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following:—

1. The Globe, the Crown and the Gaiety—K. Venkiah Naidu's Cinema Theatres in Madras together or separately.
2. (a) A large film taking studio shed with glass roof and sides in No. 9, Clemens Road.
- (b) A dwelling house No. 10, Clemens Road.
- (c) Shop premises occupied by Stocking and Sons.
- (d) A piece of land with foundation laid for a shop or dwelling house adjoining the premises of Stocking and Sons.
3. The film producing apparatus consisting of printing, a cleaning machine, drying drums with motor attached and water tank and one Moys's film taking camera.
4. The negative films of BHISHMA PEATHIGNA, GAJENDRA MOKSHAM and NANDANAR.
5. Piece of land in Habibulla Sahib Street, Jam Bazaar, Triplicane.
6. Two pieces of land in Dent's Gardens, Mount Road, Madras.

For further particulars, please apply to:—E. F. GREATOR, Receiver in C. S. No. 605 of 1922. 112, Armenian Street, George Town, MADRAS. 20936

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ONSIGNERS OF CARGO per s.s. 'DARA' from Mauritius are hereby notified that the steamer is expected to arrive on or about the 27th instant and will discharge her cargo in the Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for delivery order and to take delivery immediately after the cargo is landed.

1. The Company's Surveyor Mr. Robert Carruthers, Marine Surveyor, will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey torn and damaged bags.
2. No survey will be held after seven days after landing of the last bag.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, The Bombay & Persia S. N. Co., Ltd., 15, Bank Street, Bombay. 17-10-24. 20968

NOTICE.

B. B. AND C. I. RY., CO.

WANTED—A qualified ENGINE DRIVER to take charge of the Railway Company's Steam Locomotive at Bhaer. Only those who are certificated under the Indian Steam Vessels Act 1917 need apply. Applicants should state salary required and send copies of testimonials to the undersigned.

H. F. DORAN, Executive Engineer, Baroda Division, 20968

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will OCCUPY its new PREMISES in Apollo Street, from THURSDAY, the 30th instant. R. LINDSAY, Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay, 20th October, 1924. 20952

NOTICE

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that we have terminated the services of Mr. Dhansukram Navnitram Shukla, from the 15th October, 1924 and the Power of Attorney given to him is hereby cancelled. Public are also informed not to deal with him on our behalf and if any one deal that will be at his own costs and risks. F. MURAGLIA & CO., 21-10-24. R237

NOTICE

WANTED—A SUB-VERSEER of Poona College, Pay Rs. 50 per month, with previous experience of Building work, for six months, on Ryadgi Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School Building Work. Apply sharp with testimonials to the undersigned before the 31-10-24. T. N. KHATAVEKAR, President, Ryadgi Municipality, Municipal Office, Ryadgi, 18th October, 1924. 20977

THE NANDAL BHANDARI MILLS, LIMITED, INDORE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the MULLS CHAMBERS on MONDAY, the 31st NOVEMBER, 1924, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the DIRECTORS' REPORT and the AUDITED BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 30th June, 1924.
2. To elect DIRECTORS in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint AUDITORS for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the CHAIRMAN.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday the 15th of OCTOBER, to MONDAY, the 3rd of NOVEMBER, 1924, (10 days inclusive). By Order of the Board, NANDAL BHANDARI & SONS, Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Indore, 8th Sept., 1924. 20984

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 30th day of October, 1924 for works in the construction of Reinforced Concrete Chawls (one room tenements) for the South by the property of Balmukund Govindram Punjabi.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a receipt for deposit of Rupees one thousand to be paid to the Secretary and Chief Agent of this Board at the Improvement Trust Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, in cash or in the form of Government Loans of the face value of Rupees one thousand each, or other Public Securities of the market value equivalent to Rs. 1,000 each to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to accept the Contract. Tenders shall be delivered in sealed covers at the Engineer's Office near King's Circle, Matunga.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By Order of Board, (Sd.) N. D. KATRAK, L.C.E., A.M. Inst. CE, Ag: Chief Engineer

Chief Engineer's Office, Near King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay (19) 16th Oct. 1924. 20946

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR CHLORINATING TANKS LAKE WATER.

TENDERS for supplying (a) CHLORINATING APPARATUS, (b) CHLORINE, (c) OIL ENGINES and PUMPS, and (d) SMALL CAST IRON PIPES and SLUICE VALVES will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 9th day of December, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one desirous to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, H. J. TRIVESS SMITH, M.Inst.C.E., M.Mech.E., Special Engineer, Tanks Completion Works, Municipal Office, Bombay. 20981

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3556 of 1924. SHORT CAUSE. Messrs. PANDIA & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Attorneys-at-Law of this Hon'ble Court at No. 140, Meadows Street, within the Fort, of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

VERSUS. SAYED KALIM HUSSEIN SAYED MAHOMED RAZVI, Defendant.

To, SAYED KALIM HUSSEIN SAYED MAHOMED RAZVI, The defendant above-named.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 5,620-3-0 with interest and costs as mentioned in the plaint, that it may be declared that the said immovable properties described in Ex B to the plaint are charged with the payment of the said amount, that on your failure to pay the said amount within a time to be fixed by the High Court the said properties may be sold and proceeds thereof be applied towards the said properties, that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit you may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from alienating encumbering or otherwise disposing of the said properties and for other reliefs.

And please take note that High Court has fixed the 11th day of November, 1924, for the hearing and final disposal of this suit. And please also take notice that this notice is given pursuant to the Chamber Order herein dated 21st day of October, 1924.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1924. RUDRAPRASADHU MANKODI, for Messrs. Pandia & Co., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAXMIDAS ATMARAM has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him, free from all encumbrances and claims of all and singular the piece of land, hereditaments and premises situated at Ville Parle in the Suburban District of Bombay, District of Thane, more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title or interest, claim or demand whatsoever into or upon the said piece of land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, trust, gift, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at our Office at 89, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO. All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings, out-houses and other messuages and tenements standing thereon, lying and being situated at Ville Parle, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District, Thane, South Silette, bearing Survey No. 65, Plot No. 1, Bungalow No. 38 and Entry No. 18 and Non-Agricultural Survey number has been given to this plot, measuring 2,400 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the property of Shri. Seshachand Girdhar, on or towards the North by Public Road, on or towards the West by the property of Ganpat-ko Kishinath Mahatre, and on or towards the South by the property of Balmukund Govindram Punjabi.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1924. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM, Attorneys for the Purchaser.

20986

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of SHAH KHALIL SHAH KHALIL IMAM, late of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan, Retired Government Pensioner, residing at Bellasis Road, within the Fort, Bombay, deceased.

SHAHIK ABDUL HAMID SHAHIK ABDUL KADAR, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bellasis Road, within the Fort, Bombay, Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 14th day of October in our year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

R. B. PATEL, Messrs. PANDIA & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 10th day of October, 1924. 20988

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and 2 Codicils of SHAH NAGINBHAI GHEELABHAI JAVERI, late of Bombay, and Surat Visal Oesal Shrivak Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Ghoswadi, Bhuleswar, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the said Will and Codicils of the said deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate. Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 14th day of October in our year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. (Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar. (Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 9th day of October, 1924. Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys. 20985

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RAPSON TYRES. Under instructions from Messrs. W. H. Scott and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms.

A large lot of Rapson Tyres of various sizes. All the Tyres are new and perfect and carry the maker's guarantee for 6 months or 6,000 miles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25TH INSTANT AT 3-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Unclaimed articles such as Diamond and Pearl ring, Gold Bangles, Silver chain, Saree, Silk Cloth, Coats, Pants, Shirts, napkins, time-piece, watch, Combs, Braces and metal utensils, Brass and Iron pieces, hinges, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) 1 Secondhand rubber tyre used Victoria. 1 Secondhand rubber tyre used Visa-Via. 1 Secondhand rubber tyre used Brougham. 1 Water Horse in saddle and harness. 1 Arab Horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2427.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

GOLD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIERRE ROAD WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Pocha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee (Kasubhai Bhandari) carrying on business as a money-lender, under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th May 1921 and the Further Charge dated the 15th September 1921 made between the Mortgagee of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned immovable Property on Wednesday the 22nd October 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Fiere Road within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under 'A' Ward No. 1901 (4) Street No. 390 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8 of New Survey No. 16/849, Cadastral Survey No. 1211 of Fort Division and containing by admeasurement 296 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Fiere Road, on the West by the property of Kanji Laladhar, on or towards the North by the Property of Aga Mahomed Laml Shrivak and on the South by the property formerly of Haji Elias Haji Dawood but now of the Bombay Port Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pocha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 15, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

To-Night at 6, 8, & 10.

YOUTH OF THE RANGE

The Great Pathe Serial in 15 thrilling episodes. Each Episode is complete in itself. The Episode is a nerve-tingling feast of excitement, packed with sensation. Breath-taking and hair-breath escapes—Thrill seeds thrill with amazing rapidity.

To-Night To-Night
EPISODES 1 & 2

THE LAST SHOT

THE SEETHING PIT

DON'T MISS THIS TREMENDOUS SURE—EVERY FOOT OF FILM WILL TELL YOU. ALSO PATHE GAZETTE D A PLEASANT JOURNEY.

(Our GANG Comedy).

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 and As. 4 including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. 6 p.m. and 11 p.m.

KELSIOR THEATRE

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
MADELINE ROSSITER COMPANY
"FLARE No. 5"
CINEMA TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
"MARY FIND THE GOLD"
With BETTY BALFOUR.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN
KING ARTHUR'S COURT
With EMMETT J. FLYNN.

EMPEROR THEATRE

To-Day at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
"THE WAGES OF SIN"
With LUCY DORRINE.

The Management - CINE

MADELEINE

Presents

Victor Hugo Helperin's

TEA WITH A KICK

Served by A 27 STAR CAST

10 Prize Winning Beauties.

100 Hollywood Heartbreakers.

The most dashing different Picture ever made.

The Most Beautiful Girls this side of India.

The most Dazzling Gowns.

The most brilliant Dance Novelties ever seen.

Come in and get your

TEA WITH A KICK

at The Bombay's New Palatial

Picture House

CINE

MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.

Three shows daily commencing 6-30, 8-15, and 10. Popular Prices.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

This week's programme

MAHARASTRA FILM Co.'s FILM

KALYAN KHAJANA

Time and Rates as Usual

NEXT SATURDAY

Majestic Film's Historical Film

SHAH JAHAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

To-night and this week—a Universal Attraction

DRAMA IN 5 REELS—4742 FEET—
"STOLEN SECRETS"

Featuring the handsome popular star

HERBERT RAWLINSON

in "Stolen Secrets" the best Crook Drama ever screened. The Programme includes the International News and a Roaring Comedy.

To-Night—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Kohinoor Super-Production

"RA" MANDLIK

Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Extra Show on Saturday, and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

PRICE AS USUAL

Always A Good Show

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 21.

The depression in the Bay has moved to the neighbourhood of Chittagong and will probably disappear to-day.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma (South-east) and local in Lower Burma, Bihar, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, the East Central Provinces the Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch; Akyah two; Bassein and Myittha one and a half; Barisal, Mysore and Bellary one.

Forecast:—Extension in Assam.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

United Provinces, the North Eastern Circle, 17th October:—Prospects of sugarcane are poor. In the last week, there was a heavy snow which has delayed the sowing of rabi crops.

Bihar and Orissa:—Prospects of winter rice continue to be generally favourable except in parts of Orissa.

The output of sugarcane is now estimated at 80.6 per cent. of the last decennial average.

Bengal:—Week ending 15th October:—The rainfall during the week was generally light to moderate. Preparation of lands for spring crops and their sowings are proceeding favourably. The condition of standing winter rice crops is generally satisfactory.

The United Provinces:—The Rohilkhand Circle week ending 15th October:—Weather remained clear throughout the week and was favourable for all the operations. West wind blew in the earlier part of the week which helped much during the fields but at the close of the week it changed into East and weather became lighter. Preparations for sowing of wheat vigorously continued throughout the week. Sowing of gram grain, harvesting of early paddies and picking of certain cottons was in progress.

Assam, 20th October:—Prospects of winter rice, sugarcane, cotton, pulses and outturn of autumn rice rabi and tea are fair.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 20.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.874 inches

Temperature of Air 81.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer 76.0
Dew Point 73.5
Relative humidity of Air 78%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1.2
Maximum temperature of Air 88.6
Minimum 75.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ENE, NE, WNW, NNW

Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight 122 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER | LOW WATER

Day of Week, Day of Month, Bombay mean Time, Depth on Still, Day of Week, Day of Month, Bombay mean Time, Depth on Still

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay mean Time	Depth on Still
Tu	21	16 7 23	10 21	Th	23	7 1 25	0 20
W	22	16 7 23	8 22	F	24	8 2 25	1 39
Th	23	7 1 25	0 20	Sat	25	8 50 26	5 25
F	24	8 2 25	1 39	Sun	26	9 32 27	3 28
Sat	25	8 50 26	5 25	M	27	10 10 27	11 15
Sun	26	9 32 27	3 28				
M	27	10 10 27	11 15				

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THREE STARS.

Agents:—PATEL LTD., BOMBAY, 3.

HUSCHKE'S

COLOGNE WATER

INSIST ON HAVING

HUSCHKE'S

COLOGNE WATER

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THREE STARS.

Agents:—PATEL LTD., BOMBAY, 3.

NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their account or Register Nos. with us while remitting their subscriptions and in any other correspondence to avoid unnecessary delay.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct 22 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 35m; Sunset 6h 12m
Oct 23 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 35m; Sunset 6h 12m
Oct 24 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 35m; Sunset 6h 11m
Oct 25 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 35m; Sunset 6h 10m
Oct 26 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 35m; Sunset 6h 10m
Oct 27 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 37m; Sunset 6h 9m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st October, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear and humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the southeast of the province; the minimum was above normal at Ambala only.

The United Provinces—Skies are moderately cloudy in the neighbourhood of Jhansi

and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the north-west of the province; the minimum was as usual.

Sind and Baluchistan—Skies are clear. Moisture in the air is generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Surat and generally in defect in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bhawar and the minimum lower at Deesa.

The Central Provinces—Rampur reports 0.16" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the southwest of the division and the minimum at Saugor only.

The Konkan—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Ratnagiri moisture in the air is in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at the aforesaid station; the minimum was very nearly normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Panvel was 88 deg. (normal) and the lowest 76.4 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Deesa has had 0.12" of rain and Hyderabad 0.74". Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Vapor in air is above normal at Hyderabad and generally in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north-west of the division and the minimum at Matheran only.

General Remarks—Rain has fallen locally in the East Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned, are Bellary 1.04", Calicut 0.14" and Trivandrum 0.20".

Forecast—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate severity at its origin about 5,300 miles away was recorded by the seismograph at the Observatory at 1 hr. 34 mins. this morning (I.S.T.).

Daily Weather Telegram for the 20th October 1924 issued from Simla.

A feeble depression extends off Arakan where heavy rain has fallen. Rainfall has decreased in the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Burma extending to the north-east, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, and local in south Bengal with a few falls in Bihar and the west Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Kyaukse, three; Akyah thirteen; Maywa two; Sittoung one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON
TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF OCT. 1924.

RAINFALL.

STATIONS.

Date 24 hours, Total fall since date, Normal fall since date, Departure, last date.

STATIONS.	Date 24 hours	Total fall since date	Normal fall since date	Departure, last date
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Punjab—				
Multan	0.15	0.07	+4.08	
Rawalpindi	0.23	0.23	0.07	
Lahore	0.48	0.08	0.08	
Hissar	0.27	0.12	-1.35	
Ambala	0.27	0.39	+8.79	
Delhi	0.30	0.22	-7.06	

United Provinces—				
Benares	0.25	0.24	+3.71	
Allahabad	0.33	0.34	+9.15	
Jhansi	0.05	0.39	+0.29	
Cawnpore	0.48	0.32	-1.17	
Aligarh	0.35	0.33	-2.20	

Sind—				
Hyderabad	0.50	0.30	-0.80	
Karachi	0.25	0.30	-0.65	

Rajputana—				
Ajmer	0.24	0.50	+1.87	
Jaipur	0.42	0.18	-2.23	
Kota	0.49	0.11	-3.25	
Mount Abu	0.53	0.19	-4.74	

Kathiawar—				
Bluj	0.70	0.01	-6.41	
Dwarika	0.51	0.27	-3.89	
Veswar	0.42	0.07	-2.25	
Rajkot	0.38	0.15	-1.34	
Bhavnagar Para	0.74	0.03	-3.29	

Gujarat—				
Surat	0.43	0.49	+4.32	
Amhadabad	0.27	0.27	-0.41	
Deesa	0.29	0.27	-0.35	

Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.31	0.27	-0.63	
Indore	0.70	0.30	-0.10	

Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.55	0.70	+6.17	
Sehore	0.34	0.11	-2.35	
Hoshangabad	0.76	0.45	-3.07	
Khandwa	0.35	0.28	-0.87	
Akola	0.49	0.18	-5.91	
Amroli	0.72	0.27	-1.70	
Nagpur	0.32	0.41	-7.90	
Gadchiroli	0.49	0.27	-7.61	
Raipur	0.76	0.23	-5.95	

Konkan—				
Bombay	0.18	0.84	+1.67	
Ratnagiri	0.92	0.50	-2.02	
Marmagao	0.87	0.84	+0.57	
Karwar	0.19	0.12	-0.45	

Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.23	0.82	+2.54	
Amhednagar	0.20	0.87	+1.39	
Poon	0.13	0.29	-0.51	
Sholapur	0.45	0.49	-0.05	
Bijapur	0.25	0.63	-3.65	
Belgaum	0.47	0.23	-3.41	

Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.21	0.17	-2.87	
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.30	0.41	-5.60	
Hydrabad	0.77	0.25	-2.74	

Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.34	0.12	-1.21	
Calicut	0.14	0.17	-0.07	
Cochin	0.12	0.09	-0.48	

Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.53	0.45	-0.34	

Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Madras	0.27	0.41	-0.59	
Belary	0.10	0.40	-2.36	
Chidambaram	0.41	0.44	-0.49	
Madras	0.23	0.29	-1.72	
Bangalore	0.22	0.48	-1.80	
Coimbatore	0.03	0.40	-1.42	
Trichinopoly	0.13	0.16	-0.72	
Negapatnam	0.40	0.49	-0.54	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 21.

S S Ahmed, Cunningham, Bureh.
S S Areturus, Gorman, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 22.

S S Hooghker, Dijk, Calcutta.
S S Skuld, Hansen, Bangkok.
S S Clan Macquarrie, Goodwin, Chittagong.

S S Trohanki, Corley, Antwerp.
S S Elysia, Kinnard, Liverpool.
S S Chukrata, Armour, Karachi.
S S Barjora, Sammel, Bureh.

LOADING.

Oct 21.

Steamer Gunge for Genoa.
Steamer British Sailor for Mahomera.
Steamer City of Harward for Liverpool.

S S Ahmed:—The Eastern S N Coy's steamer Ahmed 1331 tons, Captain J. Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bureh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Areturus:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Areturus, 3816 tons, Captain T. F. Gorman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Hooghker:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy's steamer Hooghker 3171 tons, Captain J. Dijk, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Skuld:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain H. Hansen, will sail to-day from harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

S S Trohanki:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Trohanki, 389 tons, Captain C. Corley, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo.

S S Elysia:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Elysia, 2211 tons, Captain J. Kinnard, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain W. Sammel, will sail to-day from harbour for Bureh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trohanki:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Trohanki, 389 tons, Captain C. Corley, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo.

S S Elysia:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Elysia, 2211 tons, Captain J. Kinnard, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 625.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D Frcs. 685.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 675.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 114.
Bank's buying D D/st D P Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's D D Rs. 232.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 232.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 296.

CROSS RATES—
London New York Dd. 4.49-1/8.
London-Paris Frcs. 86 1/2.
London-Switzerland Frcs. 23.43.
London-Berlin Marks. 93.00.
London-Rome Liras. 103.00.
London-Berlin Marks. 93.00.

STEADY MARKET.
Exchange opened quiet at 1/6 1/16, declined to 1/6 1/32 and later improved and closed steady at 1/6 3/32.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Telo. Transfers 1/6 3/32 steady.
Bar old £ 4-12-4 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 35 5/8 steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Oct. 21.

Bank Telegraphic .. 1/6 1/32
Bank Demand .. 1/6 3/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s .. 1/6 11/32
Poc. Demand .. 625
American Dollars .. 296
Hongkong Dollars .. 163 1/2
Shanghai .. 232 1/2
Japan .. 113 1/2
Singapore .. 152

Market Steady.
Rentes 3 per cent 51
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Small supplies steady.
Interest day to day loans 1 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.
London, Oct. 20.
Stockholm 16.88
Christiania 31.45
Amsterdam 11.47
Switzerland 23.33
The Bombay mails of 4th inst. were delivered in London on 20th inst.

London, Oct. 20.
Exchange on London in Paris 8.620
Exchange on London in Germany 18,865,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10,312
New York, Oct. 20
Demand Bills 44.887

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 20.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent Crop 23.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8 unchanged
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/8 plus 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 11/16 plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £78 5/8 —1/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 1/2 unchanged

Indian Loan 7 per cent £110 1/4 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 1/4 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 3/8 unchanged
Govt Securities 3 per cent 55 7/8 unchanged

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/14/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/10/-
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/0/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/1/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/2/1
Bar silver ready Rs. 78/13
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/1
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/5

London, Oct. 20.
Bar gold ready s. 92.4.
Silver ready d. 35.9.
Silver forward d. 35.9.

Quiet—steady. Continent bought. London speculators are selling.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
3 months .. 3-7/8 p.c.
6 months .. 4-5/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

MONEY:
Call .. 2 p.c. nominal.
1 month .. 2 p.c. nominal.
3 months .. 2 p.c. nominal.
6 months .. 5 p.c. nominal.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/1.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1933 Rs. 106/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-47 Rs. 96.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India 76, Central Bank 22/14 and Eastern Bank 76 1/2.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 440x4. Bombay Cotton 560.
Bombay Dyeing 812/8, Bradbury 530, Century 587/8, Cent. India 523/12x4, Colaba Land 171/4, Corla 180, Crescent 245, Dawn 650, Edw. Sassoon 182/8, Elphinstone 35, Fuzubhoy 572/8, Globe 77/8, Gokak 105, Ind. Bleaching 212/8, Ind. Malva 415, Kastoorchand 185, Khatao 230, Kohinoor 1350, Luxmi Cotton 459x4, Madhavji 328/12, Mathuradas 240, M. P. 2800, Meyer Sassoon 130, New Great 393/12, New City 330, Pabani 360, Pearls 571/4, Phoenix 520, Simplex 270, Standard 1500, Swadeshi 397/8, Tata Mill 200 and Vishnu Cotton 1625x2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 172/8, B. Burma 305, B. Burma N. I. 62/8, B. Burma Pet. 5/10, Bombay Tram 89/6, Bombay Steam 65, Bundi Cement 9/12, Katni Ord. 60x4, Katni Deld. 170, New India 12/4, Shivrajpur 42/4, Tata Iron Ord. 8, Tata Iron Deld. 41/4, Tata Hydro 695, and Scindia Steam 7/15.

Hongkong Bank £136.
Chartered Bank £20.
National Bank £44 1/8
P. and O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £ 5 7/8 ex dividend.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 20.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Oct/Nov. sellers £24 7/8
Linseed Tone—Firm little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Months Oct/Dec. sellers 45 7/8
Raw Linseed Oil Buyers, etc. Jan/Apr. sellers 45 7/8

London, Oct. 20.
Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm but quiet. Closed at £22 11/16 paid for Oct/Nov shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay was firm and closed paid for Dec./Jan. shipment £11 7/8.
Castorseed Bombay Oct./Nov. sellers £30 1/2.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold Oct./Nov. sellers £24 1/8
Rapeseed Toria Oct./Nov. sellers £24 3/4
Rapeseed Brown Calcutta Oct./Nov. sellers £23 1/2.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Oct./Nov. shipment to Hull at £22 13/8 and for Jan./Feb. shipment at £22 1/8. In Wheat, Cargo, West Australian for Jan. shipment at 64/3.
Tone—Linseed firm Cottonseed firm. Linseed Oil, quiet. Wheat quiet Rice firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 20.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Nov./Dec. sellers 21/10.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan. March nominal 22.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 20.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March nominal 22/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March nominal 22/2.
Tone—Steady without any business.

RUBBER.

Para Up River Fine Spot Nov./Dec. Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot Oct. 16 5/8.
Tone—Market is very firm with good general demand.

GOAT SKINS SALE.

Goat skins sale opened to-day. 1,169,000 were offered for sale. There was strong and comprehensive demand. Madras prime averaged 1 to 3 pence dearer.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 20.

Karachi Barley Oct./Nov. sellers 46.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 21.

Ready:—23-1-0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Kartak 23-1-0 23-2-0 23-3-1
Magrar 23-2-6 23-3-6 23-2-9
Teji Mandi:—
Kartak 0-6-6
Magrar 0-10-6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay Oct. 21.

Ready:—78-14-0.
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Asho 78-11-0 78-11-6
Kartak 79-1-0 79-1-0
Magrar 79-8-0 79-8-0
Teji Mandi:—
Kartak 1-1-1-0
Magrar 1-2-0-0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 21.

To-day Reuter reported 22 to 27 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on local traders selling. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 7 points down. The market eased on some hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 20th instant as under:—
"Good weather continues. Offerings increasing."

In sympathy with a moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 432, i.e. Rs. 51 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 431. Around this level Shroffs and an Indore operator were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 433, but the market again gave way to Rs. 430 on Commission Houses and general selling on Liverpool opening quotations being lower than expected, and the same rate ruled at 4:15 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 433 and remained steady at Rs. 433 at 6:30 p.m. on buying a Japan House.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 428 and improved to Rs. 430 on Shroffs buying. Selling by Commission Houses and one Japanese firm caused a setback and the prices eased to Rs. 428 which being the rate at 4:15 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 417 and improving to Rs. 420 on buying by Commission Houses receded to Rs. 416 on general selling. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 381.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was limited. About 1500 bales only are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, October 21.

Fully Good Broach April/May .. 455 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. .. 382 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. .. 431
" March .. 421

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 21.

Fully Good Broach April/May .. 452
" Bengal Dec./January .. 381
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. .. 427
" March .. 418

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 21.

New York Market, 20th Oct., 1924.

Previous Close. Delivery Opening Price. Last known price in Liverpool. Closing Price. Since previous close.

23.40 Oct. 23.40 — 23.10—30 23.08 — 23.22
22.70 Dec. 22.70 — 22.47 — 23
23.16 May 22.70—10 22.58 — 23
23.16 May 22.70—10 22.58 — 23
23.40 May 23.14 — 26

Telegraphic market advices:—Local operators selling taken by trade. Very steady market.

October highest 23.40 (at the opening), lowest 22.91 (12.19 p.m.) range 49 points.
Liverpool Market, 20th October, 1924.

Previous Close. Delivery Opening Price. Prices at 11 a.m. Closing Price. Since previous close.

13.10 Oct. 13.10 — 13.07 — 03
12.99 Jan. 12.98—01 13.04+06 12.96 — 03
13.05 Mar. 13.05+01 13.09+04 13.01 — 04
13.09 May 13.09 — 13.0 — 06
12.98 July 12.98 — 12.9 — 07

20.76 Nov. 20.76 —
19.52 Jan. 19.52 +01
Telegraphic market advices:—(1) No precipitation. Temperatures slightly above normal. Western belt partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair.
New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 75,000.
(2) Quiet market. Good undertone. Some hedge selling. Trade fixing call sales. Good weather.
American cross rate on Saturday 4-48 3/4; on Monday 4-49.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool.
October 13.07 — 3
January 12.96 — 3
March 13.01 — 4
May 13.03 — 6

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 300 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot—Universal standard 13.52 moderate request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 24.50
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
October 23.15
January 22.71
March 23.04
New York Noon Call
October 23.12
January 22.60
March 22.96
New Orleans 10 a.m.
October 22.45
January 22.58

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

October 12.95 — 4
November 13.02 plus 3
January 13.08 — 3
March 13.12 — 3
July 13.01 — 3
Egyptians January 19.50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

M. G., Bengal, "Good" 11.60
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good" 11.40

M. G., Bengal, "Fine" 11.80
No. 1 Oomra, "Good" 11.05
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good" 11.55
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine" 12.05
M. G. Broach, "Good" 11.40
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good" 11.80
M. G. Broach, "Fine" 12.20
M. G. Scinde, "Good" 12.90
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good" 11.30
M. G. Scinde, "Fine" 11.70

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool.
October 13.07 — 3
November 12.95 — 4
December 12.92 — 3
January 12.96 — 3
February 12.97 — 4
March 13.01 — 4
April 13.01 — 5
May 13.03 — 6
June 12.96 — 7
July 12.91 — 7
August 12.73 — 10
September 12.51 — 6
October 12.31 — 6
Tone—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.
Liverpool, Oct. 20.
October 22.56 unchanged
November 20.76 unchanged
December 20.13 plus 1
January 19.53 — 1
February 19.21 — 1
March 18.93 — 1
April 18.78 — 3
May 18.58 — 4
June 18.45 — 7
July 18.24 — 13

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 20.

COTTON.—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000
Day's Exports to Continent 5,000
Futures at New York
October 23.08 — 27
January 22.53
March 22.92
May 23.74

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/4
Silver—Foreign mined 71 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.
New York, Oct. 20.
Futures at New York
October 23.08 — 27
January 22.53
March 22.92
May 23.74

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 20.

Barletta Russo — 63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan./Feb. sellers 63/6
Rosario Santa Fe — 63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan./Feb. sellers 64/3
Tone—of Argentine wheat is firmer but quiet.
Australian Cargo Jan./Feb. sellers 64/6
Choice White Karachi Dec./Jan. sellers 63/9
Soft Red Karachi Oct./Nov. nominal 62/9
Tone—Easier
Cargo, West Australian paid for Jan. shipment 64/9

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October 21.

(6-30 p.m.)
The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Bazar Terms. Delivery
Ready. Rs. a p. Rs. a p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 62 0 8 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. 62 0 0 8 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla 65 0 0 8 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa 12 10 0 13 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. 12 8 0 13 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. 13 8 0 14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold .. 13 14 0 14 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin .. 13 10 0 14 3 0
Teelseed White 85-15 .. 82 0 0 17 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 .. 80 0 0 16 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 .. 78 0 0 16 0 0
Teelseed, Black .. 73 0 0 15 4 0
Poppseed, White .. 14 0 0 14 10 0
Groundnuts .. 77 0 0 0 0 0
Mowraeed .. 10 6 0 10 10 0
Barley .. 45 0 0 6 10 0
Castorseed .. 82 0 0 17 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready
Delivery .. 42 0 0 6 2 0
Forward. Rs. a p.
Wheat, May .. 8 4 0
Linseed, May .. 14 3 6
Groundnuts D/J .. 72 0 0
Gujari Castorseed Vishakh 64 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 56/16 D/J 16 2 0
Cotton Seed Jan. .. 6 2 0
Cotton Seed F. N. .. 6 0 0

METALS.

London, Oct. 20.

English best Selected Copper £86 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £82 15/16
Copper Braziers, £83
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28 1/4 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/4
Time Block £233

BRASS.

Bombay, October 21.

Brass English .. 3/4 5 0 0
Do .. 1 60 8 0
Do .. 1 1/4 60 8 0
Do .. 1 1/2 60 8 0
Do .. 1 3/4 60 8 0
Do .. 2 60 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 21.

Copper, English .. 3/4 64 4 0
Copper .. 1 64 4 0
Copper .. 1 1-4 64 4 0
Copper, American .. 1-2 66 8 0
Copper .. 1-2 66 8 0
Copper .. 2 66 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars .. 62 0 0
Panchteka Joint .. 29 0 0



SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, October 21.

12 to 1 O/O. 1 to 2 O/O. 2 to 3 O/O.

Ahmedabad Advance ex-div. 440 .. 440
Bombay Cotton .. 560 .. 560
Bombay Dyeing .. 797-887-8-805 .. 312-80-5 .. 7-8-812-8-0
Century .. 380 4 .. 85-387 8
Nagpur ex-div. .. 523-12 17-8-21-4 .. 523-12
Colaba .. 170 72-8 .. 171 4
Crescent ex-div. .. 242 8-40-42-8 .. 242-8 .. 45-243-12

Indore ex-div. .. 412-8-10-16-4 .. 415 .. 16-4-17-8-416-4
Kohinoor .. 1350 .. 1350
New Great .. 391-4-82-8 91 4 .. 387 8 .. 91-4-395
Pearl ex-div. .. 567-8-62-8-70 .. 567-8 .. 70-68-12-572-8
Phoenix .. 520 .. 520
Bharucha .. 100 .. 100
Simplex .. 270-60-66-4 .. 263-12 .. 66-4-268-12

Swan ex-div. .. 1025 .. 1025
Swadesh ex-div. .. 590-87-8-91-4 .. 92-8-595 .. 92-8-597-8
Pabni .. 360 .. 360
Fazal .. 882-8-65-82-8 .. 80-877-8 .. 78-12 875
Mathuradas .. 240 .. 240
Tata Mill .. 200 .. 200
Globe .. 70 .. 67-8

Mysore .. 115 .. 115
Madhavji .. 323-12-20-25 .. 26-4-327-8 .. 26-327-8
Finlay ex-div. .. 770 .. 770
Gokak .. 107-8 .. 105
Edward Sassoon .. 182-8 .. 182-8
Meyer Sassoon .. 132-8 .. 130
Alcock .. 172-8 .. 172-8

Bombay Burma Old .. 310 .. 305
Bombay Elec. Tram .. 89-6 .. 88-12-89-6
Bombay Steamer Ord .. 65 .. 65
Bundi Cement .. 9-12 .. 9-12
Central E. Mining .. 27-8 .. 27-8
Indian Cement .. 42-8 .. 42-8
Tata Steel Ord .. 9-4 .. 8
Tata Steel Deld. .. 41-4 .. 41-5

Copper, English Bars .. 61 0 0
Brass Bars .. 41 8 0
Pat Klai .. 67 0 0
Lead, Country .. 23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 .. 58 8 0
" " 1-4 to 1-2 .. 58 8 0
" " 1

The Exhibition of the works of the members of the Art Society of India was opened on Monday at the Wilson College Hall, Chhatrapati.

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Chaderghat,

HYDERABAD.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1924.

REFORMS IN BOMBAY.

Remarkable evidence has been tendered before the Muddiman Committee by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. As the first Indian Executive Council member to appear before the Committee, his testimony is of enormous interest, and we hope it will be accepted as a final condemnation of a system odious in principle and exceptionally amenable to bureaucratic abuses. The public will be more interested in his experiences of diarchy than in his constructive suggestions, since the latter include several halting and wilful provisos which will not stand the test of scrutiny. According to Sir Chimanlal the chances of diarchy, a system which has suddenly endeared itself to reactionaries, are irretrievably lost. He still imagines that under ideal conditions, diarchy might have fared better, but the Government had utterly poisoned the atmosphere of co-operation by their conduct after the War-corn had been turned. All that is old and commonplace history. How did the Reforms fare in Bombay, once considered to be a forward province equal to any liberal experiment in responsibility? He refers to the isolation of Ministers and financial stringency, but the reflection that if there were plentiful supplies of money available, Ministers could have worked wonders, is tame and futile. If there is a limitless supply of money for all, who would not look after himself? The business of Government is to show success with the resources that exist, and hence the tedious cant about the shortage of money alone ruining diarchy, lies all of a heap ridden to death.

Money apart, how did the Governor and the Secretariat endeavour to make the Reforms a success? They did all they could to sterilise the letter as well as the spirit of the Reforms and make the Ministers into a group of dependents existing by sufferance. The Governor of Bombay so worked the Reforms that not only did members not know what the Ministers were doing but one Minister did not know what was happening in other Ministers' Department. Later, Ministers were asked to be present at the meetings of the "Reserved" half, but it was all unreal. Let it be noted that the initiative in the abortion of Reforms came from the Governor. Sir George Lloyd's foible was to picture himself as a species of Frederic the Great, contemptuous of reformers and philosophers, and to sport about as a silent downright administrator of tremendous personal force. If he had been born in India, he would have shone as a foreman or a P. W. D. contractor, but as a great satrap he drew upon his natural resources to show himself off as a towering personality above the restrictions of pettifogging Reform. This mental deformity led him to caricature the scheme and he left Bombay a legacy of ruinous projects. His presence was the misfortune of Ministers, not their fault. Mr. Montagu expounding the Reform Act in the House of Commons said that "if Reserved Subjects are to become Transferred Subjects one day, it is absolutely essential that during the transitional period, although there is no direct responsibility for them, there should be opportunities of influence and consultation." The Instrument of Directions from the King imposed on him the duty of joint consultation, but Pigmy Frederick soared above his obligations, assuming the god, affecting to nod. Not only did he degrade the functions of the Ministers but he also isolated one Minister from another keeping them in the dark as to the policy of Government. Sir Chimanlal's admission is unequivocal, and serves as a reply to the apologetic appearance of Sir John Maynard to prove the tradition of allied responsibility in the provinces. The Joint Committee of Parliament thought that "it should be recognised from the commencement

that Ministers may be expected to act in concert together. They probably would do so, and in the opinion of the Committee it is better that they should and, therefore, the fact should be recognised on the face of the Bill." Sir George Lloyd may have recognised it on the face of the Bill, if he ever bothered to look at it, but in his conduct he successfully tried to undermine the joint status and deliberative rights of the Ministers. He divided them and ruled without any of the scruples incidental to finer natures.

Continuing Sir Chimanlal confessed that the whole basis of Government was subverted and instead of thinking that the Minister should be responsible to the legislature, the Governor interfering only in very exceptional circumstances, the Governor of Bombay completely perverted the intentions of the Government of India Act and claimed that Ministers' function in law was merely to give him advice but that it was open to him (Governor) not to accept it for any sufficient cause. The position of Ministers was further embarrassed by the control of the Services being vested in the Secretary of State. As to the comparative trustworthiness of Indian officers and European officers in the working of the Reforms, Sir Chimanlal had interesting evidence to give before the Lee Commission. He found Indian officers more efficient and loyal—a difference inevitable when the whole of the system was being corrupted by the mean-souled example of the Governor. The intention of the Reform Act was to vest the Ministers with responsibility and to give the Legislative Council control over them, but Sir George Lloyd reduced them to the position of court-advisers, a dignity which curiously enough they maintained under the loud pretence of working the Reform for all it was worth! In other provinces where the sabotage of bureaucratic reaction was less obvious, the move had been covered with gubernatorial platitudes about "one family." The expulsion of Mr. Montagu from public life, however, encouraged lurking foot-pads to come out, and we have today a league of opposition against the correction of Mr. Montagu's blunder. We do not agree with Sir Chimanlal's idea of abolishing diarchy in major provinces alone. The Central Provinces are supposed to be a minor unit, but an honest system of government under a Chief Minister who selects all his colleagues, will serve as well there as anywhere else. His suggestion of a second chamber in the provinces is as premature in reality as it is inchoate in his mind. The outstanding features of his evidence are that the I. C. S. corporation or the bureaucracy is still strong and has broken the spirit of the Reforms through pre-concerted opposition—Sir George Lloyd was but the head and the symbol of that incendiary policy; and also that no Reform can be successful which does not give plenary power to Indians. The bureaucracy has done its share and mouthed sanctimonious phrases of goodwill. The record of the Bombay Administration is disgraceful and makes its insidious participants not even worthy of being trusted with the experiment of diarchy in a society of Yahoos.

OPPORTUNITIES.

It is said that there was a Frenchman who on being asked at the end of the French Revolution what he did during the period replied that he lived through it. Which, indeed, was a sufficiently remarkable thing for anyone to do at the time. But a bureaucracy which is popularly irresponsible is equally able to perform this feat and "live through" all changes of personnel and all alterations in the mechanism of government because like the West Wind of Shelley its spirit remains "tameless and swift and proud." There was a time, indeed, when the arrival of successive Viceroys seemed to herald for some political sections in India a new dawn but as in those bleak days in the Arctic Circle the sun never happened to rise. Not even Mr. Sastri entertains any hopes now-a-days from the advent of a new Viceroy since every sane person realises that the personal merits of any individual, however exalted, cannot prevail against the might of a conscienceless system. From Lord Sinha to the Liberal Ministers and ex-Ministers every Indian who has accepted office under the present system has only strengthened the nationalist conviction that no single individual can transform a system which lacks a moral basis. While, therefore, Indian newspapers rarely, if ever, speak of "Lord Reading's Opportunity" or take the trouble of appealing to a Viceroy, the Liberal press of England which thinks of India in terms of paternalism can still ask Lord Reading to rise to the great opportunity afforded to him by the present hour. It does not matter to the London "Nation" if the career of

Lord Reading lies strewn with opportunities that have been missed and wasted and abused, since perhaps it is never too late for British statesmanship to rise equal to the occasion though, in the meanwhile, the occasion may have imperceptibly vanished. For, surely it is unkind to expect of British statesmanship anything save a habit of muddling through. The Indian masses, we may inform our contemporary, no longer look upon the Viceroy as one that bestrides our narrow world like a Colossus but is moved to the utmost by the simple act of the refusal of food by an Indian.

But it is a little difficult to gather from the inconsequential article of the "Nation" in what precisely the great opportunity of Lord Reading consists and how it is to be exercised. The "Nation", with an emphasis on "order" rather than liberty that makes it scarcely distinguishable from the screams of the Tory Press, remarks that "public opinion in Britain will uphold the Government, any Government, in the task of restoring and maintaining order." That pompous assurance is hardly necessary since Indian nationalists have learnt that it is only on that point, with the denial of the demand for national emancipation which it involves, that "public opinion" in England "upholds" Governments. It was no revolutionary Swarajist, however, but one of the most cautious Liberal thinkers who said that "law and order" have become euphemisms for tyranny. Anyway, if the preservation of "order" in the bureaucratic sense of the term is the panacea of our present ills, Lord Reading has always risen to the height of his opportunity by repressing an avowedly pacific movement. The results of this restoration to order have, however, been far from satisfactory. Anarchic crime which could not be eradicated by Criminal Law Amendment Act but by Gandhism has reared its head again while a bureaucracy whose *raison d'être* is the existence of communal strife has consistently failed to preserve "order" which seems to be the only function that it claims to perform. And it is puerile and mean to argue, as does the "Nation", that the perfectly constitutional action that the Swarajists have taken to destroy diarchy and the deep-rooted discontent of which the Swarajist policy is the outcome are a ground for denying further responsibility to Indians. In one way, we welcome the castigation of "unfitness" for freedom that the Swarajists have earned for their conduct. For the chorus of disapproval proceeds from a subconscious recognition of the skill with which the sham Reforms have been suspended while the administration still continues to function. It is because the thrust has gone home that the lamentations are so loud which show incidentally how much faith we need entertain in the impartiality or disinterestedness of the British Parliament and democracy in their judgment of our "fitness", conceding their right to do so. But if British opinion no longer favours provincial autonomy because of Mr. Das's perversity in showing how futile the present reforms are and if "order" is to be preserved at any cost, wherein lies Lord Reading's opportunity? Lord Reading, we learn, keeps himself in the background and is the least self-assertive of modern Viceroys. Perhaps. But he is a more dismal failure than his predecessors not because he does not want to act but because he cannot—so long, indeed, as he remains a victim of the system of which he appears to be the master. What makes the whole problem a moral paradox rather than one of gubernatorial "gestures" or of staggering personal achievement, is the fact that those who administer the present system cannot remain loyal to it as well as respond to any adequate degree to the power, finer and more advanced aspirations of the people. Hence either each successive satrap will, as he has to, succumb to a de-humanised mode of governance while the people will progressively find it impossible to work the system or the system itself will have to change. The "opportunity" before a sincere British Government is much greater than even for a Viceroy who talks of justice; but so long as it is not even realised so long it cannot be utilised.

Notes of the Day.

The German Elections.

The prolonged negotiations for the inclusion of the Nationalists in the German Cabinet have at last broken down and the Cabinet, unable to command a majority, has asked the President to dissolve the Reichstag. The inclusion of the Nationalists in the Cabinet was the price of the latter's acquiescence in the adoption of the Dawes plan. But, for

the German Government to buy the support of the Nationalists at a moment of crisis was one thing; for it to carry out its undertaking is different. The Democrats, without whose support the Government cannot carry on, have refused to continue the support when they know that the Nationalists are avowed Monarchists and, being opponents of the Dawes plan, will use their influence in the Cabinet to revise the London Agreement. The London Agreement, however unsatisfactory, gives Germany breathing time for recovery and an opportunity to secure a better and more enduring settlement. The Democrats have rendered a distinct service to their country by forcing an election, for the effect on world opinion of a Coalition Government, including the Nationalists, would have been to undo the good already done. The Nationalists, as the result of a recent election in Upper Silesia has shown, have no large following in the country and it may be taken for granted that the new elections will furnish a convincing proof of this.

Europe's Lie Factory.

The "Bengalee" publishes the following special cable dated October 18, from London:—

"Prominence is given in the press to a telegram from Berlin stating that Mr. Gandhi is expected there shortly and according to the Russian paper 'Rul' the Bolsheviks have arranged to utilise Mr. Gandhi's visit to fan sedition in India. Reference is made to a comprehensive scheme of revolutionary propaganda and it is further stated that scholars named after Mr. Gandhi are proposed to be endowed with Bolshevik funds for the benefit of Mr. Gandhi's student adherents."

The original telegram from Berlin, it now appears, was sent by the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" who swears with the "Kaga" correspondent of the London "Times" the distinction of possessing a lurid imagination and inventive zeal which are brought into play at opportune moments. Just at present the Russian Treaty is being denounced by those who want to supplant Labour and who are no friends of the Indian movement for freedom. The propagandist opportuneness of a story connecting the latter with the former so as to bring into relief the menace of "shaking hands with murder" could not, of course, be lost sight of by the Press controlled by these groups. The average British voter may be stupid enough to swallow the fairy tale about the Mahatma's contemplated visit to Berlin and the Bolsheviks' endowments of scholarships named after him for serving their own purposes, but its inherent improbabilities would have struck anyone who knew anything about the Mahatma and Bolshevism, apart, of course, from the almost physical impossibility of Mahatma leaving India. But neither commonsense nor truth is the strong point of those who conduct the lie factory of Europe.

A Sound Ruling.

Last evening Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah gave his ruling in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the tenability of the proposal that the Standing Finance Committee should be free to shuffle the appropriations if grants over the head of the legislature. Mr. K. F. Nariman had objected to the innovation enabling the Government to errand their way not only in altering allotments under one head but also in shifting them over several heads. The Finance Member represented it as a harmless device for economising time, but the President ruled him out of order. The motion ran as follows:—

This Council authorises the Standing Finance Committee to make formal re-appropriations from one grant to another of money which has been spent or will be spent on the purpose for which it was voted by the Council if it is found necessary to debit expenditure to heads of account other than that under which it was voted; all such re-appropriations shall be reported to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Nariman boldly concentrated on the derogation of Council authority involved, and the *ultra vires* character of the motion. The Finance Member wants freedom of action and he would concede to the Council a mere report of doings, contrary to their vote. The honours of the event ought to be divided between Mr. Nariman who detected the flaw and the President who upheld the objection.

Technical Education Shelved.

We pointed out yesterday that no real progress in education could be expected so long as the blighting influence of the present system of education was not removed. A striking confirmation of our view is furnished by the reply of the Minister of Education to Mr. Jayakar who asked why no action had been taken either on the minority or majority report of the Technical and Industrial Education Committee appointed in 1921-22. Mr. Jadhav replied with amazing naïveté that, in view of the scheme of compulsory primary education on which Government had embarked, they did not consider that they could undertake to launch the scheme of technical and industrial education until the former had fully progressed and provincial finances improved. We characterise Mr. Jadhav's naïveté—using no harsher word which the reply justifies—amazing, because he knew, when making the statement, that he was speaking with his tongue in his cheek; for the scheme of primary education has not yet been brought into being in any part of the Presidency and as he had to confess in reply to a supplementary question, not much money has been spent on primary education.

A Minister's Betrayal.

The tax-payer's money and the energies of members of the Technical Education Committee have gone to waste and the people of the Presidency have to wait for decades until the precious scheme of compulsory education is carried out before anything is done for technical education. And this in spite of the crying need of such education which was emphasised by no one more vigorously than by the present

EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.

(BY A SOLICITOR.)

I have perused the correspondence on the above subject which has appeared in your columns and it seems to me that if some discussion could be promoted through the medium of your valuable paper on a subject of such far-reaching importance to the public, a subject which is moreover attracting attention on the part of the Government and the people, the Bar of Bombay might be induced to pursue the course which to me appears to be the only logical and honourable one, open to it at the present time. I refer to a thorough revision of the Bar Rules. The Bar Association would be fulfilling its highest function if it took the lead in the movement to render justice less costly. It must not be blind to the fact that it is today faced with a resolution, rendered necessary by our growing social organisation, and it would be regrettable if the Bar did not face the situation and adjust itself to meet the changing conditions. My suggestion is that a special Committee of the Association be appointed to go into the matter and I hope that no time will be lost in bringing the matter before the executive.

The Public and the Bar.

The public has treated the Bar so far with great deference and consideration. Even when its heel pressed unduly, the public has borne the pain with meekness and submission. It is, then, up to the Bar to rise to the occasion at the earliest opportunity. Let it not be said of its banner, "You're a gay flag in the distance. But let a man be near enough to get the light upon the other side, and see through you, and you are but sorry fustian." It would be a most deplorable and shortsighted policy for the Bar to contend that its rules are sacrosanct or immutable. An attitude of that character in defiance of public opinion would simply invite action of a far less palatable character. It is sincerely hoped that no false notion of dignity, no question of vested interest, will be allowed to cloud or prejudice the issue, but that the discussion will be conducted and the conclusion arrived at solely from the point of fairness and justice.

Changes Necessary.

The amendments proposed may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) The Bar should be bound by the Rules framed or which may hereafter be framed by the High Court in regard to their fees as Counsel.
- (2) It should be the duty of Counsel who has accepted a special retainer in any cause to conduct the cause personally when briefed in that cause in preference to other suits in which he may have been briefed, without being specially retained therein.
- (3) The Court should have the power to assess fees payable to Counsel appearing in interlocutory matters and such other matters as the Court may think proper, and Counsel should be bound by such order.
- (4) It should not be necessary to brief two Counsel in any matter unless the litigant so chooses.
- (5) The Commissioner's office should be treated as a Court and Counsel should be prohibited from charging special fees for appearing before him.
- (6) Fees to Counsel should be marked in rupees and not in gold mohurs as heretofore.

The above may be described as a fair summary of the proposed changes in the present practice. No infidelity is claimed for them. They are only submitted for discussion. It may be that the Bar may have serious objections to urge against them, objections which the authorities may hold valid. If so, the Bar is invited to state their objections and suggestions in the matter so that the authorities may have all the views before them at the time of ultimate decision. It is hoped that the Bar will heartily co-operate in this endeavour to reduce the costs of litigation.

Governor in his recent convocation address! What stronger proof could there be of the fact that Committees are appointed to discuss vital questions merely to shelve them! At the Muslim Educational Conference Mr. Dehlavi waxed eloquent over "the ample opportunities" for achieving educational progress which exist "now that education is a transferred subject in the control of the representatives of the people." Mr. Jadhav's reply is an illuminating commentary on Mr. Dehlavi's optimism. Among the resolutions to be moved in the Legislative Council by Mr. Jayakar is one dealing with this subject. The Council has an opportunity of marking its sense of condemnation of the Minister's betrayal, as revealed in his reply, and we trust the opportunity will not be missed. But it is hoping against hope to expect the Brahmin bloc, which is ruled by the Minister, to subordinate individual interests to the vital interests of the people it represents.

Forced Labour.

The Bombay Legislative Council will consider resolutions for appointing a mixed committee to inquire into the prevalence of forced labour and also to suggest means for providing for official tours in the districts. Some years ago the public were shocked at the revelations made by a Sind committee about the inhuman systems of *lapp* and *rasai* in that province. The revelations of the Bombay Committee, if it is appointed, as a result of the vote of the Council, will be no less shocking. We know that on every occasion that a case has been brought to the notice of Government they have soothed their conscience by drawing attention to their rules generally prohibiting compulsory labour and asking all officials to pay for all goods and services. These rules are, of course, more honoured in the breach than in the observance. But even apart from this, the rules themselves tacitly impose a tyranny they appear to destroy. For, by fixing the mileage charges, they seem to authorise the touring officers to compel ignorant ryots to provide vehicles at these rates.

ELECTION PROSPECTS

RIVAL CLAIMS.

LIBERALS' STATEMENT.

TACTICS TO OUST LABOUR.

OXFORD, Oct. 20.

In Conservative circles, great importance is attached to the elections where a straight fight replaces the cornered contest owing to the withdrawal of Liberal or Conservative candidates. It is understood that the result of these may well prove to be the principal factor in determining the outcome of the electoral fight. Last year, there were 65 seats for which Labour candidates were elected on a minority vote. In 36 constituencies, Liberal candidates have been withdrawn and in ten Conservative candidates have retired, so that in 46 there is now a straight fight between the Conservative or the Liberal and Labour. But the Conservative Party though they repudiate the statements of Labour officials that two-thirds of Liberal votes will go to Labour. The Conservatives also admit that all the Conservatives will not vote for the Liberal candidates when their own candidate has retired as many will probably abstain.—B. O. W.

THE QUESTION OF VOTING.

LIBERAL PARTY'S STATEMENT.

OXFORD, Oct. 20.

Arrangements by which in some constituencies Liberal candidates have been withdrawn, and in other constituencies Conservative candidates have retired are not to be regarded as a pact between Liberals and Conservatives. A statement to this effect, is made, today, at the Liberal Headquarters, it being emphasised that where a Liberal candidate was withdrawn this has taken place by the decision of the local Liberal executive. It is declared "there is no obligation on the Liberals to vote for Conservatives. The question is one for each to determine according to his own judgment and conscience."—B. O. W.

LIB-TORY PACT.

L. G. ON PROCEDURE OF VOTING TO OUST LABOUR.

OXFORD, Oct. 20.

Mr. Lloyd George, in an article published in the "Daily Chronicle," points out that at the last election Liberal and Labour Parties were in agreement in opposing the protection policy of the Conservative Party which was the main issue while they waged fierce warfare against each other on their individual policies. Now the process is reversed. This time the main issues upon which the Labour Party has challenged a verdict of the country, namely, the Russian Treaty and the withdrawal of the Communists' prosecutions array against the Labour Party both the Conservatives and the Liberals. The result is that in the constituencies where the Conservatives have no chance of winning a seat they are standing aside and will be inclined to vote for the Liberals in order to defeat the Labour candidates and similarly in the constituencies where the Liberal has no chance of being elected the Party is not contesting the seat and will be disposed to vote for the Conservative rather than the Labour.—B. O. W.

WILL THERE BE CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY?

FEARS OF "DAILY NEWS."

OXFORD, Oct. 20.

The Liberal journal, the "Daily News," today, strongly discourages the procedure that where there is a straight fight between the Conservative and the Labour candidates, the Liberals should automatically vote for the Conservatives. It expresses fears of the consequences of a Conservative majority. It considers that the Conservative policy of Imperial preference of imposing import duties to safeguard industries and the threat to the maintenance of free trade and its apprehension of Conservative intention on other matters about which the Liberals are mainly concerned. It declares that the question whether Liberals should vote for the Conservatives in these circumstances is one that answers itself.

Similar opinion is expressed this evening by the Liberal "Star."—B. O. W.

LATEST CONSERVATIVE BATTLE-CRY.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Conservative battle-cry for the final week of the campaign is "work for a clear majority" and "relief from elections" according to an advice given to workers by the Conservative headquarters, which are receiving encouraging reports of the Party's prospects in the constituencies.

A scrutiny of nominations shows that 41 women are standing, including the Labourite Mrs. Bertrand Russell. It is noted

HEDJAZ SITUATION.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH WAHABIS.

REQUEST TO MEET JEDDAH DEPUTATION.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Jeddah.—The Council of Notables is endeavouring to negotiate with the Wahabis pending the decision of any Commission to be appointed by the Moslem world. A letter has been sent with Emir Ali's consent asking the Wahabis to meet the deputation of leading Jeddah residents.—Reuter.

HEDJAZ SETTLEMENT.

THE "MUSLIM OUTLOOK'S" SUGGESTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

In a leading article on the Hedjaz settlement the "Muslim Outlook" suggests that the Ex-Khalifa Abdul Majid Effendi should be set up as the ruler of Hedjaz with the consent and support of Ibn Saud and Hedjaz Arabs which consent the paper says the Khilafat Committee of India and Egypt should unite to urge upon the Sultan of Nejd. Splendid work of the latter in freeing Hedjaz should be gratefully recognised by the people of Hedjaz and the Muslims all over the world.

The question of Khilafat, the "Muslim Outlook" states should be left in abeyance until the Conference of Islam meets to decide upon it. The paper sounds a note of warning that the Muslims of the world must be prompt in effecting this or any other suitable settlement before the interested Western powers attempt further dispositions in Hedjaz and it must be stated that Abdul Majid or any other ruler of Hedjaz owes nothing to any non-Moslem power for his position.

RUSSIAN TREATY AND LOAN.

CHICHERIN ON THEIR IMPORTANCE

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Moscow.—At a meeting of the Executive of the Union of Soviet Republics, M. Chicherin declared that in negotiating with Mr. MacDonald the Soviets were pursuing an object greater than the Treaty. It was a question of entering an era of political friendship. A loan would serve the foundation of a great entente with Britain. He dwelt on the great economic importance of the Treaty and loan for Russia, and Britain, and declared that a large portion of the loan would return in the form of orders for the British Government. Russia's economic life would be revived and the British market would be guaranteed for Russian raw materials and vice versa. Disputes with regard to the territorial limits in the northern waters would cease and a number of international political questions would be solved.

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA. M. Chicherin declared that Russia would accept only a complete and unconditional recognition, including an exchange of Ambassadors and covering the whole territory of the Soviet Union. He finally denied the reports of a possible entry of Russia into the League of Nations.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND AND EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The High Commissioner of New Zealand announces that it will be impossible for New Zealand to participate in the Empire Exhibition in 1925.—Reuter.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS IN GERMAN LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Stock Exchange dealings in the German loan began on the basis of 2 1/2 premium touched 4 and are now at 3 7/8 premium.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AND SWARAJISTS.

DISCUSSION ON SPINNING CLAUSE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 21.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi will not leave for Kohat before the meeting of the Swarajists which is to be held in Delhi about the 23rd instant. It is believed that the Swarajists are meeting Gandhi to discuss with him the question of rescinding the clause regarding Khaddar in the resolution which was passed by the All India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad last August and which compels every member of that organisation to spin two thousand yards of yarn every month.

worthy that seven Republicans, who are all Irish, are at present interned in Ulster.—Reuter.

MR SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

NOMINATED AS COMMUNIST CANDIDATE.

According to private information received in Bombay, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala has been nominated as a Communist candidate for his old constituency of North Battersea.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD ACCUSED.

PERVERTER OF REFORMS.

MINISTERS REDUCED TO SHADOWS.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD'S REVELATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

Extraordinary revelations were made before the Reforms Enquiry Committee today by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad based on his experience of the working of the Reforms during his two years' membership of the Bombay Government when that reactionary Sir George Lloyd ruled over it. It seems that the members of the Committee were anxious to withhold these from the public, but as a copy had already fallen into the hands of the Associated Press Sir Chimanlal was heard in public. According to Sir Chimanlal's description of the position which Sir Muhammad Shah incidentally remarked was graphic Bombay seems to have been the most unhappy province. There according to the reading of Sir Chimanlal the late Bombay Governor not only completely perverted the intentions of the Framers of the Government of India Act and subverted the provisions of the Act itself. For instance, the Governor's interpretation of the Act was that he was not called upon to hold joint meetings of the Ministers. The result was that one Minister did not know what was happening in the Department of the other Minister. How all the Governor considered the Minister as his mere adviser to be overruled whenever there was sufficient cause and not under exceptional circumstances as was contemplated by the Joint Committee and provided for in the Instrument of Instructions from the King to his Governors. The funniest part of it all was that, as pointed out by Dr. Paranjpye, it was declared that law advisers of the Governor held that the Governor's interpretation was right. The explanation of the position in Bombay so much jarred upon the ears of Sir Alexander Mudiman who is well-versed in the legal and constitutional positions of good will on the part of the Government would create confidence. Only a real move in the forward direction would achieve that. Sir Chimanlal's diagnosis of the situation was reasonable. He said Dyarchy as a system was not unworkable, but that Government's blunders which forced the country to Non-Cooperation had shattered all faith in the Government's intentions and actions like those of the Governor of Bombay further intensified that distrust. His solution, therefore, was the grant of Provincial Autonomy to the major provinces and introduction of Dyarchy in the centre. It is in respect of the safeguards that he suggested that real difference of opinion arose. Sir Chimanlal was a little over-cautious. He did not want that advance should be uniform all over India and persisted in his proposition despite the difficulties pointed out by Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jinnah. Then again he advocated that the Governor should have emergency powers to maintain law and order and that the question of a second chamber in the provinces was worth consideration. He also did not see that there would be great friction under his proposal that while law and order was transferred in the provinces it should be reserved in the centre.

Sir Sivaramani Iyer suggested emergency power being given to the Governor-General while Law and Order be transferred, the witness did not fall in even with this view much to the satisfaction of Sir Arthur Froom who was feeling impatient when Sir Sivaramani put this question after Mr. Jinnah had already asked him a similar question. Sir Arthur perhaps feared that the Bombay witness might modify his views, but Sir Chimanlal unfortunately did not. Sir Chimanlal had, however, touched a very important point by stating in his memorandum that unless effective steps were taken to Indianise the Army confidence in the good-faith of Government would not be restored. Mr. Jinnah tried to get amplified the views of the witness on this point, whereupon the President suggested that they were not enquiring into Army Reform, but into the working of the Act. Mr. Jinnah quickly retorted that it all depended upon how the Act was amended and showed that he was within his right in putting the questions. Sir Muhammad Shah tried his usual game. His mind seems to be fixed on the Conventions and felt satisfied when Sir Chimanlal agreed that it was desirable to have a Convention that the Secretary of State should not interfere where Government and the Legislature agreed. But Mr. Jinnah knocked it on the head by making the Secretary of State could never direct himself of his powers over the administration of India. As a good deal has been made by the Diehards that obstruction in certain Councils

proves that no more concessions should be granted. Sir Chimanlal gave it his emphatic opinion that obstruction was launched because the Swarajists wanted to end Dyarchy. If it was ended and a proper system introduced obstruction would disappear automatically.

DYARCHY IN BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the first India ex-Member of the "Reserved" half, appeared before the Reforms Enquiry Committee today to urge for the grant of provincial autonomy, in the beginning, to major provinces with certain safeguards. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad does not consider that dyarchy was bad in itself or impracticable. He reminds the critics that when official schemes submitted to him, including even the Congress League Scheme suffered from the defect in that they contained no element of responsibility. Mr. Montagu told Sir Chimanlal that he (Mr. Montagu) was very anxious to introduce the element of responsibility in the Reforms, as a change from no responsibility to complete responsibility would have been a jump into the unknown. The only alternative was to introduce partial responsibility, and it was the courageous statesmanship and broad vision of the Montford report to introduce responsibility in the provinces. "It is an irony of fate that those who decided upon this course as the first step towards full Responsible Government in India came to be abused by both sides. History, however, would, I feel sure, record its verdict that they conscientiously arrived at a tolerably good solution of a very difficult problem." Sir Chimanlal narrates at length the circumstances in which the Reforms were inaugurated and traces the origin of the Non-Cooperation movement but though the Councils were boycotted those returned to the first Councils were very anxious and sensitive to prove themselves not only stern critics of Government, but were prepared to oppose Government as much as possible. Then again, unfortunately, non-officials failed to regard Ministers as their instruments for carrying on the Executive Government on the "Transferred" side in accordance with the popular view. Bombay Ministers in Bombay were refused membership of an Association proposed to be formed of elected members. Ministers thus lost their influence and power which they would have derived from a majority in the Council. But the Ministers of Bombay nevertheless did their best and maintained their independence, and did very useful work. Added to these troubles, came the financial stringency. Then again the Governor of Bombay so worked the Reforms that not only did members not know what the Ministers were doing, but one Minister did not know what was happening in other Ministers' Department. Later, Ministers were asked to be present at the meetings of the "Reserved" half, but it was all unworkable. In one case Ministers wanted to forward their opinions to the Government of India but were told that the views of the Governor-in-Council had been called for. Further the whole basis of Government was subverted and instead of thinking that the Minister should be responsible to the legislature, the Governor interfering only in very exceptional circumstances, the Governor of Bombay completely perverted the intentions of the Government of India Act and claimed that Ministers' function in law was merely to give him advice, but that it was open to him (Governor) not to accept it for any sufficient cause. The position of Ministers was further embarrassed by the control of Services being vested in the Secretary of State. Continuing, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad observes that the power given to make rules for the Executive Council and with Ministers was so exercised as to attempt to concentrate power, as far as possible, in the Governor, and he gives some instances bearing out this contention. Thus, owing to a combination of various clauses, Dyarchy was not successful. Everything seemed to conspire to make the working of new Constitution far from smooth and successful. In the Central Legislature, the action of the Government of India in certifying the Salt Tax further combined to make the victory at the polls once for those who wanted to wreck the Constitution. Thus, though Dyarchy was not a bad system in transition it was not worked in the right spirit.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO CREATE GOOD-WILL TO WORK DYARCHY." Sir Chimanlal thinks it is impossible now to create good-will to work Dyarchy, and to evoke real confidence. Moreover, unless Government took a real effective step towards Indianisation of the army, confidence in the good intentions of Government would not be restored. A bold and courageous step must be taken to grant Provincial Autonomy, in the beginning, in major provinces.

(Continued on page 9.)

CRISIS IN GERMANY

REICHSTAG TO BE DISSOLVED.

FRESH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Berlin.—On the Government's recommendation President Ebert has consented to dissolve the Reichstag.—Reuter.

DEMOCRATS' NON-COOPERATION.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Berlin.—The decision to hold elections was prompted by the attitude of the Democrats who have refused to participate in the Government in which Nationalists are represented. An official decree attributes the necessity of the dissolution to the failure of the Chancellor's efforts to extend the present Government in order to create a reliable majority.—Reuter.

"SOUNDED CALL FOR PEACE."

HERRIOT ON FRENCH RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Boulogne.—M. Herriot, at the Radical Socialist Party Congress, said that the Republican spirit had won certain successes in Germany, but France could not yet feel reassured. Germany still seemed to hesitate between two paths. He hoped that the democratic spirit would finally prevail. France had, at any rate, sounded the call for peace. He said that she was ready to resume relations with Russia.

M. Herriot in a speech placed the financial reform in the forefront of Home policy.—Reuter.

SMUGGLING OF ALIENS IN U. S.

REPORTED EXISTENCE OF GIGANTIC RING.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Montreal.—Mr. Wixon the United States Commissioner of Immigration who is investigating with the Headquarters here the existence of an alleged gigantic ring engaged in smuggling aliens into the United States says that run-runners are now turning their attention from liquor to aliens, and jails near the border are filled with men and women of many nationalities who seek to evade the Immigration Law. Mr. Wixon says there is now a sufficient waiting list in Montreal of the full quota until next July.—Reuter.

MAHA BODHI TEMPLE DISPUTE.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SUGGESTION ACCEPTED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 21.

The Buddhagaya Committee has passed a resolution accepting Pandit Malaviya's suggestion to form a committee consisting of an equal number of Buddhists and Hindus to bring about an amicable settlement of the matter relating to the Maha Bodhi Temple.

GREASON'S ASSAULT CASE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 21.

Four monks and one layman who had been remanded on a charge of brutally assaulting Mr. Mrs. Gresson with the common intention of committing murder or causing grievous hurt were brought before the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate today. As the prosecution witness including Mr. and Mrs. Gresson who are still in hospital were absent, the case was postponed to the 5th November and the accused remanded to jail.

CONGRESS FRANCHISE.

A RESOLUTION OF ANDHRA P. C. C.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

At the Andhra Provincial Conference heated discussion centred round the resolution recording the opinion of the Conference that the Belgaum Congress should fix two thousand yards of handspun yarn a month as the qualification for the membership instead of four annas contribution. The resolution was eventually carried.

CABLE ITEMS.

Geneva.—The United States Government has intimated its intention of being represented at the International Opium Conference.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 20.—The following is the result of a football match played in the League (today):—Second Division:—Bradford City 2, Portsmouth 0.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 20.—In a Rugby Union match, the Cross Keys beat Penarth by 13 points to nil.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 20.—In the finals of the Covered Courts Championship at Queen's Club, Spence beat Colonel Berger and "Flaneur" 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

In the mixed doubles, Eames and Mrs. Beamish beat Kingsley and Miss Ridley 6-1, 6-1.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

REPORT ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

DISCUSSION ADJOURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 21.

The Council spent a strenuous day in consideration of the important items occurring on the official agenda and of much public importance and rose for tomorrow without yet reaching an official business. The attempts either to secure adjournment of an undissolved of items of official business or the hurried consideration of the Public Account Committee's report on the Audit and Appropriation reports on accounts of year 1922-23, met with failure they deserved. There is considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the non-official members with the state of affairs inadequately exposed by the report of the Public Accounts Committee. The considerations of the report have been, therefore, adjourned to another session to enable the members to acquaint themselves fully with all the facts relating to the accounts of 1922/23.

The House next has been able to secure the acceptance of its view that the Surat District should be constituted into one protected area for the purposes of the Cotton Transport Act. The Council had passed a specific resolution to this effect in March last and resented the attempts to evade its resolution in an indirect manner.

The House next amended the Standing Orders relating to the election of the President providing for a second ballot in the event of a tie occurring between two candidates for the President's office on the first ballot. The House was considering another amendment to the Standing Orders restoring to it the privilege it enjoyed for ten years before the era of the Reformed Councils permitting the moving of amendments of principles and details to the Bills during the second reading. In view of the support accorded to this long-felt amendment by Mr. A. N. Surve, the leader of the non-Brahmins the Council would carry this motion also tomorrow unless some miracle happen under the inspiration of the official benches. At every stage the Government benches have opposed the non-official benches and canvassing that goes on behind the scenes in this connection is on a large scale. There is an amusing story that is narrated in the lobby circles and believed by many that inspired telegrams have been sent to Sind urging the members of the Loyalist Muslim bloc from that province to attend the Council proceedings.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

On meeting to-day the Council resumed the consideration of the point of order raised by Mr. Nariman that the motion of the Finance Member for delegation of powers of the Council to the Standing Finance Committee to sanction re-appropriation of Grants was not in order. The motion reads:—"This Council authorises the Standing Finance Committee to make formal re-appropriations from one grant to another of money which have been spent or will be spent on the purpose for which it was voted by the Council." It is found necessary to debit expenditure to head of account other than that under which it was voted all such re-appropriations shall be reported by the Committee to the Legislative Council." The Advocate-General repeated his opinion given yesterday that the Finance Member's motion was in order. Mr. G. B. Pradhan supported the Advocate-General's view-point. Mr. Harilal Desai supported Mr. Nariman's objection. The President said the motion as it was framed was comprehensive and vague. If Government only desired power to be given to the Committee to sanction only technical re-appropriation of Grants to more applicable heads of Account it was within the competence of the House, but as the motion was before the House, it was open to the interpretation that it attempted to delegate to the Finance Committee the power vested in the House to sanction Grants. He ruled the motion out of order. The President next ascertained the opinion of the House as to whether it would give more time to official business or proceed to un-official business. After some discussion the President said the House was in favour of disposing of official business.

REPORT ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Finance Member next moved that the report of the Standing Committee on the Audit and appropriation reports on the Public Accounts of the Presidency during the year 1922-23 be recorded. The President ruled out of order the objection by Mr. P. G. Joshi that the motion could not be discussed as sufficient notice had not been given as required under the Rules. The Finance Member in moving the recording of the report of the Public Accounts Committee said his motion was formal. The Public Accounts Committee have scrutinised the objections raised by the Auditor-General and recorded their opinion and desired the attention of the Council to be drawn to certain aspects of it. He regretted that the leader of the Swaraj Party should hold the opinion expressed in the course of the informal discussion regarding the agenda that the report was controversial, would be unfair for the Council not to trust its own Committee and to cover the same ground covered by the Committee. The procedure in the House of Commons was to delegate its powers of scrutiny of Public Accounts to the Finance Committee. Representatives of all the sections of the House of Commons never went over once again the ground covered by its Committee. The Public Accounts (Continued on next page.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL
CONFERENCEENCOURAGEMENT TO MUSLIM
HISTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

The report of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Conference by Hon. Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer General Secretary was then read by Maulvi Sheikh Madar of the Muslim Boys High School at Panchgani. In his report the General Secretary traced the history of these conferences, from 1901 to the present day. Up to the present time, he said the Conference could not claim to have any financial reserve to fall back upon. It would therefore be necessary to appeal to the generosity of the members of the community, especially the landed aristocracy and the merchants. It was proposed to form a strong Committee of the Presidency with a view to placing before them the needs of the Institution. In conclusion, Hon. Mr. Jaffer asked to be relieved of the work of the General Secretary as his multifarious business and incessant calls on his time made it impossible for him to discharge his duty with satisfaction.

PRIMARY TEACHER'S CONFERENCE.

Mr. Hesketh, the Director of Public Instruction, opened the Primary Teachers' Conference and in the course of his remarks said that he recognised the need for the Urdu trained teachers. He welcomed the announcement made by His Excellency the Governor that two Urdu Central Schools were to be opened and said that he was prepared to accept the decision of the Conference with regard to the removal or the retention of the Urdu training class in Poona. He was handicapped for want of funds but he assured the Conference that he would do his best to carry out its wishes as expressed in its resolutions.

The exhibition held in conjunction with the Conference was opened by Hon. Mr. Jaffer the Minister for education who in doing so assured the Mahomedan community of his hearty sympathy with all their aspirations. Being a member of the backward classes he was able to tell the Mahomedans that their interests would receive his best attention. A number of institutions from Bombay like the Cama Institute, the Parsee Orphanage etc., have contributed exhibits to the exhibition. Patangiri Karwar and Ahmedabad have also sent their quota which ranges from needlework to the artistically decorated handicrafts.

The Conference passed a large number of resolutions among which several were of condolence with the families of well known Muslim gentlemen recently deceased. One of these resolutions expressed condolence with H. H. The Begum of Bhopal on the death of her two sons.

The Conference also passed resolutions requesting Government to adopt the principle of appointing one Mahomedan Deputy Educational Inspector in each division. The Conference also passed the following resolutions:—

That special encouragement should be given to the aided Urdu schools managed by private Mahomedan bodies by giving them grants up to one half of their total annual expenditure.

That Government should expedite the construction of the Islamic college at Andheri.

That the Senate of the Bombay University should be recommended to adopt Muslim History as an optional subject for the B. A. and M. A. degrees with a view to encourage research work.

The Conference recommended that the Urdu training class at Poona should not be transferred to Ahmedabad but that it should be raised to the status of a full training college, without further delay.

The conference resolved that the medium of instruction in primary schools for the Mahomedans should be Urdu but that local vernacular should be taught as a second language.

The Hon. Del'vi the president and Hon. Mr. Jaffer General Secretary thanked all organisers and those who had worked hard in making the Conference a success.

The Conference ended at midnight on Sunday.

ALL INDIA MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL
CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20.

The Provincial Reception Committee at Delhi have invited the All India Muslim Educational Conference (Aligarh) to hold its annual session at Delhi during the next Christmas week.

HINDU-MUSLIM SETTLEMENT.

A NAGPUR APPEAL TO LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 20.

Dr. Syed Mahomed has extended his stay here. He is holding conversations with the Mahomedans and the Hindus. The local Mahomedans have wired to Mr. Gandhi to send Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad for consultation. Pandit Motilal Nehru has also been wired to come to Nagpur along with the Maulana to effect a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim disputes before Diwali.

Pir Motamim Sahab of the Gadi of Mangrol arrived in Bombay on Monday and has put up in the "Rasul Manzil" at Bellasis Road. He will be staying here for a fortnight.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR & SPECIAL TRAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

When the Legislative Council met to-day the member from Coimbatore wanted to know whether His Excellency the Governor had at any time expressed his intention to dispense with the special trains. The reply was in the negative. It was, however, mentioned in the reply that His Excellency had not been recently travelling exclusively by special trains.

Asked as to whether the railway companies objected to the Governor's travelling in the ordinary trains the Home Member replied in the affirmative.

In reply to a question, the Minister for Local self-Government said that a special officers on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem had been appointed for one month to work out details of the scheme for opening a school of Indian Medicine.

To a question in respect of the industrial concerns carried on by the State and subsidies to individuals Government said no subsidies had been paid to any private industrial or commercial concern. The manufacture of the following articles had been directly initiated by the State:—aluminium, soap, pencils, inks, glue jams and preserves.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

When the discussion of the Irrigation Bill was resumed to-day in the Madras Legislative Council, a large number of amendments were considered and discussed. There are still over 200 amendments on the order paper.

It is expected that the present session which is now dragging on mainly for the discussion of this Bill will adjourn on Saturday next. There will probably be another meeting in November or early in December for the purpose of giving the final touches to the Bill before it is passed into law.

The House meets again to-morrow. At question time in the Madras Legislative Council to-day a question was asked whether any responsible officer of the Government of Madras would be deputed to Assam to investigate the conditions of labour on the spot.

Government stated that they had no intention at present of making such deputation but would do so if as a result of the enquiries now being made and of their consultation with the authorities in Assam, any necessity for a special report should arise.

In reply to a question on the subject of jails, the Government stated that a journal called the "Jail Chronicle" was being published by Government. It is a weekly paper started on the 29th February 1924 and is printed at the Central Jail at Coimbatore. Copies of the journal are being distributed to all the jails in the presidency. The Inspector General of Prisons is the Editor of the Journal which is intended solely for the use of the convicts. The Journal is printed in English and the articles selected consist of important items of news dealing with agriculture, education, the progress of the world etc. (politics excluded).

The Minister for Education replying to a question said the scheme of compulsory elementary education had been introduced so far in fifteen municipalities in the province. An educational cess had been levied in all but one of these fifteen municipalities.

RESOLUTIONS IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

About 20 resolutions have been tabled up to this time by the non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council for the fourth session to be held in November. Of these a few are of provincial interest and deal more or less with the local matters. Among others Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh will move the following resolutions:—

(1) "This Council recommends to Government to amend the Punjab Legislative Council electoral rules as to remove the sex disqualification in the matter of registration on the electoral roll of persons who are entitled to vote in the elections held for the Punjab Council.

(2) This Council recommends to Government that this province is fully ripe for attaining full provincial autonomy and its request that the same may be given to the province be conveyed to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India.

(3) This Council recommends to Government to issue instructions to the local bodies to cancel all rules or orders prohibiting the untouchables from drawing water from the public wells and to take the necessary steps to insure that the people of the untouchable classes are not prevented from drawing water from such wells.

(4) This Council recommends to the Government that military training be introduced in schools and colleges of this province and effect be given to this recommendation from the next school and college years respectively.

Hon. Mr. Sachindrananda Sinha member of Bihar and Orissa Executive Council arrived in Lahore to-day. He is expected to leave Lahore on 25th October. (A.P.)

The Tanjore District Board at yesterday's meeting rejected by a majority the resolution to introduce the teaching of spinning by the charkas and weaving in all schools, under its control by way of imparting vocational education. (A.P.)

ALLAHABAD RIOT CASES
POSIPONED.

ARBITRATORS TO SETTLE DISPUTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

In connection with the Allahabad communal rioting cases pending before the court a deputation consisting of Messrs. A. P. Dube, Krishnakant Malaviya, Zahur Ahmed and Mahomed Hassan waited on the District Magistrate and requested him to stay the hearing of the cases pending the decision of the arbitrators appointed to settle the disputes between the two parties arising out of the riots. A formal application was made in the court later and all the cases were postponed. Joint discussions among the prominent members of the two communities are being held under the chairmanship of Pandit Motilal Nehru with a view to settling the questions arising out of the recent riots.

ARBITRATION PROPOSAL IN
ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

Joint discussions among members of the two parties are being held under the chairmanship of Pandit Motilal Nehru to settle the disputes arising out of the recent Hindu-Muslim riot by arbitration. A deputation waited on the District Magistrate and hearing of the cases in court has accordingly been postponed.

AHMEDABAD COMMUNAL FRACAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 21.

In connection with the fracas that took place here on Sunday morning between some Hindu Sadhus and some Mahomedans, a representation having been made on behalf of the Sadhus to the District Magistrate objecting to the investigation of the case by the Mahomedan Sub-Inspector in charge of the division, The European City Inspector Mr. Condon, has been directed to investigate the case under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

"WUNTHANU" CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, October, 21.

The case against Hla Tan Pru, the Editor printer and publisher of the "Wunthanu", a Burmese newspaper of the Council By-cott section of the Nationalists, commonly known as the Hlaing Pngaw party, who is charged with an offence under section 124 A, I. F. C. for alleged seditious writings in his paper, was taken up to-day by the District Magistrate of Rangoon. After the Police Commissioner and a Sub-Inspector of Police had been examined, on application of the counsel for the defence the hearing was adjourned to the 31st instant.

SALE OF POST OFFICE CERTIFICATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21st.

The Controller of Currency has issued the following:—During the month of September 1924, Rs. 5,51,100 were realised by the sale of Five Year Post Office cash certificates against Rs. 6,55,000 and Rs. 67,67,000 in the corresponding months of 1922 and 1923 respectively.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN
FLOODED AREA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

His Excellency Lord Goschen, who is now touring the flooded areas in Malabar, will visit important towns of Mopland. His Excellency gives an interview to Koodotti. Thangal, the religious head of the local Moplas on the 23rd and visits the Royal Ulster Rifles at Lower Malapuram and the Malabar Special Police Camp at Nilambur. After touching Pullanode, Pandicad, Malathur, and Perintalmanna, some of the centres of the rebellion, His Excellency joins his special train at Shoranur on the 24th instant.

ZEAL FOR SPINNING IN KERALA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

As a result of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee having resumed the penalty clause regarding spinning at its last meeting at Alappay, the no-changers of Kerala under the leadership of Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer, have formed a separate party under the name of Charka Sevaka Sangam. The membership is open only to those who are prepared to spin and forward to the All India Khadi Board two thousand yards of well twisted hand-spun yarn every month. Mr. George Joseph has been elected president of the Sangam.

The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah disposed off a case in which Mutwali of Teluk Ghat Mosque and eight Mahomedans were prosecuted for being members of an Unlawful Assembly. It was alleged that on the last Bakrid Day despite the previous warning of the authorities the land adjoining the Hindu temple and also disobeyed a magisterial order and sacrificed the cows in the same place. The magistrate directed all the accused to execute bonds for various sums to keep peace. Mutwali for three years and others for one year. (A.P.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous page.)

Committee of this Council was fully representative and he hoped that the Council would give due regard to the work of the Committee and record its report. The Committee had desired that the attention of the House should be drawn to: (1) The extravagant expenditure on Government House; (2) increased expenditure on several committees appointed by the Council; (3) increased expenditure on account of the touring expenses of the Governor. As regards the expenditure on Government House, the chief item in the year 1922/23 was the expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs on bodyguard lines. The Finance Member said the bodyguard lines on the new site was built as the old bodyguard line was congested and unsuitable. The Government, however, incurred no loss by building new lines. The original bodyguard line was sold during a period of land boom at a profitable price which compensated the Government for the expenditure incurred on the new bodyguard lines. As regards other items he would await the criticisms of the House to know the points on which elucidation was required. The Auditor-General had criticised the loan policy of the Government and their capital expenditure but admitted that capital expenditure was not unduly heavy and complemented the province on its savings.

Mr. P. G. Joshi moved that the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee's report be adjourned sine die on the grounds that the report was highly important requiring a close scrutiny of the House. The Home Member raised a point of order that Mr. Joshi's motion was ultra vires as the Finance Member's motion was a Government business and there was no provision in the Standing Orders or Rules of the House for amendment to the motions by Government. The Deputy-President pointed out under Rules and Standing Orders that there was no provision for Government to introduce the motions. The President explained that the Standing Orders were imperfect on this head. According to the Rules, a motion was a statement of the matter brought forward by any member of the Council and included amendments to the motion. After some discussion the President said the Rules authorised him to adjourn the discussion of motions and in exercise of those powers he would adjourn the consideration of the Finance Member's motion sine die.

PROTECTED AREAS IN SURAT
DISTRICT.

The Hon. Mr. Delhavi moved: "This Council approves of the revised notification for the constitution of the protected areas in the Surat District which have been laid in draft before it." This notification is proposed to be issued in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Cotton Transports Act of 1923 enacted for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the Bombay Presidency by restricting transport of cotton from one area to another except under license as to prevent adulteration of good cotton by mixture with good cotton.

In March 1924, the Council carried a resolution that the entire Surat area be constituted into one notified area. After this resolution had been adopted a conference was held in Surat on this question under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Delhavi, Minister-in-Charge. A revised notification is introduced as a result of that conference.

In moving his resolution Mr. Delhavi said the principle of the Cotton Transport Act was that adulteration of bad cotton with good cotton should be prevented. The principle of that Act was not before the House. If the principle of the Act was kept in view the revised notification would be found essential in the interests of the cultivators themselves.

Mr. Shevadasani (Surat) moved an amendment that the whole Surat District be constituted into one protected area thus incorporating in one area the areas one, two and three under the original notification, with the exclusion of the area of Branch District included in it.

Mr. Harilal Desai supported the amendment. Mr. V. L. Grantham (Bombay) opposed the amendment on the ground that it would be injurious to a large body of cultivators south of the river Tapi to permit inferior cotton grown in the area to the south of the river Tapi.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, the Chief Secretary to Government opposed the amendment.

Dr. Mehta supported the amendment. The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Revenue Member, opposed the amendment strongly and finally suggested a compromise that Surat be constituted into one area for transport of cotton by road and into two areas as proposed by the Minister for transport by rail.

Mr. Shevadasani said, he had no objection to the proposal if it could be done under the provisions of the Act.

The President adjourned further discussion till to-morrow to permit the compromise amendment to be framed and placed before the House within the provisions of the existing Act.

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

The House next considered a report of the Select Committee to amend the Standing Orders of the House in regard to the election of the President. Under the present rules when in the election of the President of the Council candidates obtain equal number of votes the Secretary shall submit those two names to the Governor who shall select one of them. The Select Committee recommended that the Home Member dissenting that in cases of candidates for the President's office obtaining equal number of votes the Council shall stand adjourned to the next day when a fresh election shall be held in respect of those two candidates and only in case of a tie occurring again the Secretary shall submit both the names to the Governor, otherwise only the name of the candidate obtaining the higher number of votes in the second ballot shall be submitted to the Governor. The House Member did not press his con-

trary view and the standing order was amended as recommended by the Select Committee without much discussion.

The House next considered a report of the Select Committee on an amendment to the Standing Orders of the Council to move amendments to the Bill. Under the existing rules only amendments of principle could be moved during the first reading while during the second reading amendments must be restricted to the details only. The Select Committee recommended by a majority that the Council should be permitted to move amendments both of principles and details during the second reading. The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, Mr. C. V. Mehta and Kishan Bahadur Hidayatullah appended dissenting minute opposing amendments of principles being permitted during the second reading.

After the Select Committee's report has been presented, the Home Member opposed the proposal and elaborated arguments embodied in the dissenting minute. Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Joseph Baptista and others supported the innovation recommended by the Select Committee on the ground that it was difficult to distinguish clearly between amendments of principles and details and even the Select Committee is precluded from considering important amendments under the existing Standing Orders.

Mr. Jaykar supported the motion. The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta opposed the motion. He said he was a conservative in believing that no important amendment should be moved in the House to any Bill and adopted by it until it had been scrutinised carefully by the Select Committee of the House. Mr. A. N. Surve supported the motion. He said the bitter experience of four years showed the standing orders as they stood were invoked to obstruct the discussion of very relevant and important amendments to legislation coming before the House. At this stage the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

NON-BRAHMINS SUPPORT MR. SURVE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 21.

A meeting of the non-Brahmin party was held at Poona to-day under the presidency of Mr. Bole M.L.C. The meeting passed resolutions supporting the claims put forward by Mr. Surve. M. L. C. before the Reforms Inquiry Committee in the matter of the continuance of the reservation of seats in the Bombay Legislative Council for the Mahatras and the allied Hindu communities and requesting the Committee to recommend to the Government of India that these be the minimum demands of the non-Brahmin party. Among the speakers were Messrs. Kambli, Kalbar, Nawab Chaudhari members of the Provincial Legislative Council and Dr. Khedker.

LOCAL ELECTIONS IN ANDHRA

CONGRESSMEN LEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Oct. 14.

The Municipal elections at various places in Andhra are over and Congressmen are returned with large majorities at Nellore, Buzwada, Rajahmundry and Peddapuram and other places. The elections at Coimbatore and other places will be complete by the 15th of this month.

The Andhra Provincial Political Conference the Andhra Cultural Conference, the Andhra Students' Conference, the Andhra ladies' Conference and the Khadi exhibition will be held at Madras on the 18th, 19th and 20th instants. Sriji G. Harisavottamanna, will preside over the Political Conference, while Mr. C. R. Reddi, M.L.C. will preside over the Cultural and Students' Conferences.

ANDHRA KHADI AT WEMBLEY.

News is to hand that M. Herriot the French Prime Minister took a great fancy to a fine specimen of Khaddar which was among the exhibits but was greatly disappointed to learn that he could not buy it, as the exhibition authorities refused to sell it. The Khadi specimen in question was woven out of yarn of 120 counts and sent by an Andhra lawyer of Chicacole in the Ganjam District.

A MODEL FIRKA.

The Sikanagaram firka in the Rajahmundry Taluk is a well-known centre of nationalism in Andhradesa. It was known in 1921 as the Andhra Bardoli, as it was considered to be the best place for the inauguration of the no-tax campaign. Having boldly withstood the official persecution, and suffered heavily the burdens of Punitive tax, it is still showing wonderful progress in the carrying out of the constructive programme. The people of the Firka, under the able guidance of Dr. B. Subrahmanyam, Secretary Andhra Provincial Khadi Board, utilised Mahatma's last period religiously. They presented nearly two lakhs of well-spun yarn to Mahatma Gandhi, as their honest labour during the historic twenty one days. They also sold Khaddar worth over Rs. 800, produced in the firka itself which they fed the poor sumptuously on the unity day.

YARN QUOTAS.

Andhra has stood only second to Gujarat last time, in its return of yarn quotas, the difference between the returns of the two provinces being only 27. Andhra is now exerting itself to her utmost to beat out Gujarat and win the Congress President's prize. Gadavary stood first in Andhra last time and special attempts are being made in some parts of the District to develop spinning as an art. While ladies are distinguishing themselves highly both in the quantity and the quality of yarn they spin, men are not lagging behind their sisters. The President of the Peddapuram Village Congress Committee of Gadavary, one Pondavali Somayya has besides his quota of 2,000 yards made a gift of 1,400 yards of yarn of 178 counts to Mahatma Gandhi having spun the same specially during Mahatma's fast.

SIKHA SUDHAR SANGAT.

RECEPTION AT JAITO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAITO, Oct. 20.

The Sikh Sudhar Sangat arrived here this afternoon and has a great reception. It proceeded in a procession headed by palanquin carrying Granth Sahib and reached Gangasagar Gurdwara at three. All the members of the Sangat squatted on the floor and commenced the recitation of Shabads. After an hour the Sangat dispersed. Akhand Path will be commenced to-morrow.

The Nabha State authorities gave all help and cordially co-operated with the members of the Sangat. The latter were extremely delighted with their remarkable success and felt relief by the cordial reception they had at every station after the rowdy incidents of last evening.

SIND NEWS.

LEADERS' APPEAL TO HINDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, Oct. 18.

Through the cooperation of the representative sections of the Mehmoodabad division including Non-cooperators and anti-Non-cooperators, Khilafatists and Loyalists and Government servants a Sindh Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference has been organised to be held on the 16th and 17th December. The Governor of Bombay has agreed to perform the opening ceremony of the Conference on the 16th December.

The following appeal to the Hindus of Sindh has been issued over the signatures of the Hon. Harchandrai Vishindas Dr. Choithram, Swami Govindanand, Swami Krishnamand, Messrs. Virumal Berrai, Tuljaram Doulatram, Tunal Hingorani and Jaimal Das Doulatram:—

"The Unity Conference has laid on both the Hindus and Mussulmans obligations so to regulate their conduct as to prevent a recurrence of disgraceful communal disturbances of the last two years in the country. The Hindus and Mussulmans of Sindh have to fulfil their obligations within their own provinces. We the undersigned, therefore wish to appeal to our own co-religionists in general and every Hindu editor, speaker, writer, worker in particular so to conduct himself while working for his own community as not to give any cause for complaint by any Mussulman. We feel sure that it will be generally agreed that those preachers and writers who provoke intensely controversies or reply to provocation in offensive or unbecoming language do a serious harm to their own community. The leaders of the Hindu community have reached a settlement with their Muslim countrymen at Delhi. It should therefore be the earnest endeavour of every Hindu to see that he does nothing to disturb that settlement. We appeal to every Hindu worker to restrain himself even under the gravest provocation and let neither his pen nor tongue use any unbecoming word in this matter. We make a special appeal to Hindu papers all over the province. Let the Hindus do their own duty in the matter and leave the question of the control of Muslim workers to the leaders of their own community."

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ANDHRA PROV. CONFERENCE.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

The Andhra Provincial Conference which met again yesterday afternoon passed resolutions endorsing the Unity Conference and exhorting the people of the Telugu country to carry out the same.

A resolution was also passed protesting against the alleged actions of certain Government officials in removing inscriptions at the burial place of Hanumantha the victim of unhappy shooting incident in February 1922. The Conference resolved that the original inscriptions should be refixed and if necessary the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee may offer satisfactory in the matter.

Mr. Samiamurti moved an Independence resolution which recommended to the Congress that it should define Swarajya as complete independence for India. He desired that with a view to declare as early as possible complete independence the Congress should undertake to prepare the country.

Mr. Yakub Hassan who was present on the platform in expressing his views said that he would rather vote with the resolution, if modified, than support it in the present form.

The Independence Resolution was discussed for the whole day. After a heated debate lasting for several hours the resolution was put to vote late in the evening and was carried by 46 to 37 votes. A poll was demanded which resulted in 34 voting for and 24 against. The president gave his casting vote against the motion and the resolution was declared lost.

The proceeding were conducted in Telugu.

The Andhra Khaddar Exhibition which was opened at Madras on Friday will last for 10 days and is attracting large crowds. Hand-spun cloths of superior texture prepared out of yarn of 150 and 200 counts are exhibited while hand-spun yarn 37 counts is also on view. (A.P.)

In a communication issued from Nainital, the U. P. Government states that a public meeting will be held in Allahabad shortly after the arrival of the Chief Justice Sir Grimwood Meers from England to inaugurate a Provincial Relief Fund for the flood stricken areas. The Chief Justice Sir Grimwood will preside. (A.P.)

SIR GEORGE LLOYD ACCUSED

(Continued from page 7.)

vinces. The standard of efficiency would, for some time, lower as a result of autonomy, but the refusal to advance till 1929 would create a worse state of things. Moreover, it would be much better to emerge through the stage of autonomy with the assistance of the present trained Civil Servants. He would, however, provide certain safeguards, namely, vesting the Governor with emergency powers for the maintenance of tranquillity, proper recruitment of both Europeans and Indians for Services and the safeguarding of their tenure, salary, pensions, etc., and the creation of the Public Service Commission. Thirdly, the securing of carrying out of laws, schemes, like the Sukkur Barrage and the Development Scheme of Bombay. The creation of a second Chamber in provinces was also worth considering. As far as the Central Government he would transfer to Ministers all subjects except Foreign, Defence, and Law and Order.

Questioned by Sir Alexander Muddiman the witness admitted that in the strict legal sense the Governor had power to override his Minister but declared that in Bombay interference was not in exceptional cases as was contemplated by the framers of the scheme. In fact, the whole scheme in Bombay had been subverted. Not only the two halves were divided into watertight compartments but even the Ministers and the Governors never met jointly except in one case. The Maharaja of Burdwan intervened to ask whether joint meetings took place in respect of Legislation. Witness admitted that Legislation was considered at joint meetings. He modified his statement to that extent and held that in the administrative matters, meetings were not held jointly. Ministers were, however, allowed to be present at the meetings of the reserved half but no papers were circulated to them and they were told that the subject did not concern them. But if they liked, they could express their views (laughter).

ODONELL CIRCULAR.

Asked by the President to be more specific, the witness quoted a case of the Odonell circular about which he said the Ministers were not aware and came to know about it only when it was discussed by the Executive Council. The Ministers could not be expected under those circumstances to give an informed opinion. Moreover, the Ministers were refused the opportunity to express views on this circular. Questioned by Sir Muhammad Shafi who asked whether the members stated that they wanted Ministers to be present in particular cases where Ministers' opinion might usefully be sought, the witness replied that these suggestions were made but were rejected by the Governor who thought it was his sole concern to see whether the Minister be called or not. Eventually, the practice adopted was to write to the Private Secretary to place a member's suggestion before the Governor. Sir Alexander Muddiman remarked that it was unfortunate that witness had disclosed certain matters in public memorandum and asked whether witness thought that the general effect of the working of the Reforms in Bombay was that insubordination to the Governors had been displayed. The witness said that the Governor did not mean to disobey them; he read the instructions that way.

President.—But the effect was that the purpose of the Act and the Rules thereunder were not carried out by the Bombay Government.

Witness.—Yes, I want say they were disobeyed which meant intentionally and purposely.

President.—The distinction is fine but the effect is the same. Therefore, in your judgment Dyarchy as contemplated by the Act was never tried in Bombay.

Witness.—That is so.

President.—Therefore, as any test of Dyarchy it was useless.

Witness.—May be so.

Mr. Jinnah.—You want like to try it again with another Governor.

Witness.—Certainly not.

President.—Next pointed out that witness had admitted in his memorandum that despite these facts the Ministers were able to carry their point. Witness replied mostly.

The President asked the witness to explain what he meant by the Ministers being embarrassed because the control of the services was in the hands of the Secretary of State was a complaint made on theoretical grounds. Sir Chimanlal admitted that he as a member had received valuable support from the services and the Ministers also received it, but in practice difficulties had arisen. For instance, the Excise Minister wanted to abolish the post of officer on leave. The officer approached the Secretary of State with the result that a fire came from London that the post be retained, but the Minister took up a strong stand. Thereupon the Governor let the Minister have his way. But in communicating his decision to London the Governor said that he disagreed with the abolition of the post but had however acted in accordance with the wishes of the Minister. This showed there was some difficulty. Sir Mahomed Shafi suggested that while the member as well as the services under him were both responsible to the Secretary of State the Minister was responsible to the Legislature while the services under him were responsible to the Secretary of State. The witness agreed. The President then pointed out that the witness was admitting that non-official members of the Council also did not fully understand the constitutional position because they insisted on excluding Ministers from their association.

EMERGENCY POWERS TO THE GOVERNOR

Sir Alexander Muddiman asked Sir Chimanlal to explain why he wanted to give emergency powers to the Governor about law and order. The witness said that a Minister pressed by Legislature might not be able to take proper measures and if grave situation arose the Governor should have extraordinary powers. It was

always safe to provide safe-guards of the kind. The President suggested that an advance in provinces might also require strengthening of Central Government. The witness admitted that the federal system of Government would have to function. The President asked whether it struck the witness that one of the difficulties about any expansion of responsible Government might be the size of provinces and mentioned that there was provision for formation of a sub-province with Deputy Governor. The witness said that there might be a readjustment of provinces. He had personally informally mentioned to his colleagues about the creation of a sub-province. The President asked whether owing to communal difficulties it had ever occurred to the witness that the provinces be so arranged as to bring the majority wherever possible under one administration. The witness did not think it was possible.

Questioned about elections, the witness said an election of Bombay was quite intelligent and capable of understanding good administration. He told Sir Arthur Froom that he was opposed to the extension of the electorate.

Would you narrow it asked Sir Arthur Froom.—It is too late to do that.

Sir Mahomed Shafi suggested that a convention might be established where under the Secretary of State should not interfere with the Government of India when it agreed with the Legislature and secondly when the Government of India took unanimous decision on any matter. The witness agreed to the former but considered the latter as a hypothetical proposition. Mr. Jinnah asked whether reading sections 19-A and 131 together it did not come to this that so long as section 131 stood the Secretary of State could not divest himself of his control over India. Sir Chimanlal agreed.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that at present the Governor by setting arbitrarily could mar the scheme. Should then such a constitution continue?

No replied the witness. He would leave no room for doubt about the constitutional position of the Governor.

RESERVE LAW AND ORDER IN CENTRE.

Mr. Jinnah said it had been suggested that considerable improvements could be made in the system of Dyarchy.

The witness.—No, it won't do. Dyarchy has become a failure for reasons stated by me.

Mr. Jinnah asked why the witness was urging the reservation of law and order in Central Government. Would it not be inconsistent that while it was transferred in Provinces it would be reserved in the Centre thereby allowing the Government of India to interfere with provincial autonomy. Mr. Jinnah also suggested that emergency powers might be granted to the Governor-General while law and order might be transferred.

The witness did not modify his position. He felt they must have Dyarchy in the Centre and law and order should be kept reserved because he could conceive difficulties arising as a result of action of a provincial Government which might have a bearing all over India.

Mr. Jinnah then examined the witness on his statement that effective steps towards the Indianisation of the army would alone create confidence. Had the witness thought over any scheme asked Mr. Jinnah. Sir Chimanlal said, not specifically. But, he thought they could not wait for 200 years before the army was Indianised.

The Reforms would not be good at all without the Indianisation of the army.

As Mr. Jinnah was proceeding with these questions the President pointed out that the Committee was not considering army Reform but the working of the Government of India Act. Mr. Jinnah represented that it all depended upon how the Government of India Act was to be amended.

Sir Henry Moncreiff Smith asked why witness recommended that changes should not be uniform throughout India. Sir Chimanlal explained that the conditions were not the same all over. Sir Mahomed Shafi thereupon remarked that this might create discontent among those provinces which are left out. The witness said they must differentiate. He had not thought out as to which provinces should be left out and which not. Sir Henry asked whether Sir Chimanlal considered a second Chamber in the provinces desirable and would he have it on the model of the Council of State with a substantial official element, but a majority of non-official members. The witness said it was worth considering.

DYARCHY UNWORKABLE.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.—Your experience in Bombay has convinced you that it is impossible to rehabilitate Dyarchy in Bombay?

Answer.—I am clear about it.

Dr. Sapru.—Supposing you had a proper Governor?

Answer.—The public have lost faith in the good faith of the Government; it can only be restored by advancing further as I recommend.

Q.—Why do you advocate Dyarchy in the Central Government when you found it unworkable in the provinces?

Answer.—Dyarchy as a system is not bad and is a necessary stage in transition. We must have it in the Centre. If good will be restored it can be worked.

Question.—Supposing good will is restored will you work Dyarchy in the provinces?

Answer.—It is too late to do that.

Sir Sivaswami asked whether it was not a fact that the provincial associations which advocated the introduction of responsibility in the centre excluded some subjects, therefore some form of Dyarchy would have to be worked in the centre. The witness agreed. Sir Sivaswami asked whether the complaint of the witness made in his memorandum that as non-official members of the Bombay Council the Ministers' position was anomalous being responsible to the Governor on one side and to the Legislature on the other. The witness said that was so.

Sir Arthur Froom asked, if the Reforms had not been worked in the wrong spirit,

would the witness have waited for ten years and secondly would he at provinces like the Punjab which were working the Reforms admirably complete ten years before any change was introduced. Sir Chimanlal replied that the former was a hypothetical question. Of course, people would not have been so impatient with Dyarchy if it had been properly worked. As regards the latter question, he would introduce autonomy immediately in the major provinces.

Sir Arthur Froom referring to the remark of the witness in his statement that it was better to try autonomy now that trained civil servants were present asked whether the witness thought that in future civil servants would not be equally efficient. Sir Chimanlal said there was bound to be some lowering of efficiency for a time.

Sir Arthur Froom asked as to whether the Ministers and the Governor held joint meetings. Dr. Paranjpye mentioned that a question was asked in the Council and the Council was told that the law officers gave their opinion in favour of the Governor's interpretation.

Dr. Paranjpye asked the witness whether he remembered a case in which the Secretary of State forced on the Minister a certain number of recruit which the Minister did not want.

That was so replied Sir Chimanlal. Dr. Paranjpye also mentioned that there was some trouble about the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. According to the University Act the appointment was to be made by the Governor-in-Council. But as a result of the introduction of the Reforms the Governor-in-Council in this case came to be the Governor acting with the Minister.

Dr. Sapru asked whether the witness by advocating autonomy only in some Provinces was not putting the Central Government in a dual position in relation to Provinces.

The witness felt no difficulty in doing that. Mr. Jinnah said it had been represented that so long as there was a party of obstruction in the Council no advance was possible. Sir Chimanlal replied that it was a complete misreading of the situation. The obstruction came into existence because the Reforms were not properly worked and if the present system continued they would be creating greater obstruction. Obstruction would disappear by making an advance.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow when Mr. Kahiruddin Ahmed, M.L.A., will be examined.

ANOMALIES IN DYARCHY.

SIR JOHN MAYNARD'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SILLIA, Oct. 20.

The President referred to the statement of the witness in his memorandum that on the question of voting on the Gurdwara Bill the Hindu Minister and the Sikh Executive Councillors abstained from voting.

Sir John Maynard explained that the feeling among the Hindus and the Sikhs ran so high on the question that it was difficult for the Minister and the Member concerned to vote against their communities.

The President then pointed out that the constitutional position was that either the Member should have supported the Government or resigned. There were means of obtaining the unity of Government either by resignations or dismissal.

The witness said as a matter of fact up to the last moment they thought all Government members and the Ministers were with them; but at the last moment they changed their mind due to high feeling among their community.

The President questioned the witness on the relations of the Finance Department with the Ministers. The witness said the Finance Department acted as purely advisory body and did not overrule the Minister; on the contrary it was several times overruled. No member or Minister had suggested change in the system.

Dr. Paranjpye asked the witness to state whether the Finance Department did or did not take into consideration the policy underlying the scheme for expenditure.

Sir John said as he understood the functions of his Department it must state whether it thought the expenditure was justified or not, but it could and was in several instances overruled.

Replying to the President the witness said that the period of Reform Government had been characterised by very remarkable development, in primary education. No less than 150 thousand more persons were now receiving instruction. The President asked whether the additional grant to the Transferred Department was due to Reforms, and the pressure of the Ministers under the Reforms. Witness said that was so.

On the question of communal voting in the Council the witness replying to the President explained that voting in the Council was more rural versus urban than Hindu versus Muslim. Although he found that even on questions not raising the communal issues voting somehow took communal line. The Hindus said that they must down the Muslim Minister and the Muslims said they must support their Minister (laughter).

President.—Then it was good communal voting (renewed laughter). Continuing the witness said what happened was that after the Multan riots the Hindus got alarmed and sought alliance with a view to guard themselves against what they thought was a Muslim menace. Thus on the Gurdwara Bill while the Sikhs opposed it because it did not go far enough, the Hindus opposed it because it went too far. Questioned on this point by Sir Mahomed Shafi and Dr. Sapru the witness gave it his opinion that the Government really depended upon the Muslim bloc. If his bloc supported it any official measure could be carried through, but if it opposed, the Government sustained severe defeat because the Sikhs always voted against the Government. Once because the Muslim members voted against the Government vote for the grant for police, the position was saved only by the casting vote of the President.

Sir John Maynard was next examined about the relations between the Ministers

and the Services. In his memorandum he warns against the spoils system being introduced under which the Ministers would in fact appoint their own creatures and describes at length the working of the Secretariat to prove certain allegations made by the Punjab ex-Minister. The witness said so far as the Chief Secretary was concerned his constitutional position was that of any other secretary. Only he dealt with more important subjects. The witness when further questioned denied the allegation that patronage had been exercised in the Punjab Council by the Government to influence voting. The fact, he said, was that in the first Council one Minister being Muslim and the other representing rural interests carried the majority while the other representing urban interests could not. Now that both the Ministers belonged to the urban areas they had equally good chance of success. The President quoted from the evidence of Lala Harkishan Lal stating that two Ministers did not agree on the policy, that the Secretaries preceded the Minister in going to the Governor with cases thereby influencing the Governor and some other portions of the Lala's evidence. Sir John Maynard denied them all as being untrue. To this knowledge, the two Ministers were in agreement and the fact that the Hindu Minister voted against the vote of censure moved against his Muslim colleague proved that.

TRANSFER OF NEW SUBJECTS.

The Maharaja of Burdwan asked whether the witness thought that because he was the only Civilian Member of Government interest of his Service suffered and that if there was a Governor in the Punjab drawn from the public life of England interest of Service would suffer. The witness said the interests would suffer of course. The Service naturally would not like to lose the Governorship (laughter). Similarly, asked the Maharaja, the interests of the Civilian Members in the presidencies. The witness replied they would. The Maharaja asked whether the witness would like to transfer any more subjects between now and 1929. Sir John Maynard gave a long explanation why he thought that more subjects should not be transferred. The first election was boycotted by the electors and they had been faced with financial stringency. Thus we might say that they had really just started to lay the Reforms. It was premature to think of a change. Secondly, communal feeling has been exaggerated by the Reforms. The community thought it must have its full share in what was going to fall vacant. The Sikh agitation itself he traced partly to that feeling. The communal antagonism had been satisfied that one community was actually asking the Governor to use the special powers to restrain a Minister from pursuing the communal policy. The exercise of Special Power would be anti-democratic to the ministerial field and would, therefore, only further intensify this feeling. Law and Order, police justice and so forth could not be transferred. For instance, if there was a Minister in charge would be accused of having favoured his community. If election was transferred the Minister of a community would be charged of using it to the advantage of his community. Then again so long as there were obstructions they would be merely extending the field for deadlock. Transfer of all subjects would satisfy the wreckers; therefore, if all were transferred they would be only extending the field for obstruction. Then again, the members of the Council had not shown full sense of responsibility. Rural members of the Punjab Council were not prepared to undertake the rural taxations which was necessary for the purpose of balancing the budget. The elector did not understand politics.

Dr. Sapru asked whether the rural men did not understand the questions like education, local option, sanitation and could not give their vote on these issues. The witness said the voters did understand these subjects well.

FULL OF ANOMALIES.

Sir Sivaswami questioned the witness at some length regarding the separation of Engineering side from the Revenue side of irrigation with a view to transfer the former to the popular control. But the witness reiterated his view that it would introduce complications in the administration. He was of opinion that the intervention of Government of India in Provincial Legislation tended in some respects to be excessive and would favour relaxation, but would rather leave it to the growth of conventions that amend the Law of the Rules. He admitted in answer to Sir Sivaswami that Dyarchy was full of anomalies. But everything political coming from England bore that character and he had no prejudice against Dyarchy on that ground and considered merely the system worked. It worked very smoothly because Dyarchy was ignored in practice. But he would not advocate the abolition of Dyarchy. He did not think that the complaints against the Secretaries going to the Governor without first consulting the Ministers were justified, though he could recall occasional instances of such lapses regarding the Finance Department. He would not admit under the present system the Finance Member might have wilderness for the Departments under his charge. He had not considered, he told Sir Mahomed Shafi, the question of appointing a Controller of Provincial Finance independent of both halves of the Government, but did not think the arrangement would give views of the Finance Department necessary weight as it would not be the part of the Executive Government. He did not agree that Lala Harkishan Lal had to carry the letter of resignation in his pocket. Only in one instance, after his defeat over the Urban Rates Bill, the question was discussed. But the Governor did not think the resignation necessary in other matters. If Lala Harkishan Lal felt sufficiently strong, he could have insisted on his resignation being accepted. Replying to Sir Arthur Froom from the witness said Dyarchy was a sort of bridge towards the Responsible Government. Referring to Lala Harkishan Lal's statement before the Committee that he was disappointed in office the witness held the opinion that he was an excellent Minister, but possibly he held excessive expectations regarding what he could do. He was in office only two years eight months and did not realise that achievement meant long struggle. He recognised with Sir Arthur Froom that communal

differences were great stumbling block in the path to Responsible Government. Replying to Mr. Jinnah the witness stated he would not advocate large change in principle in the Constitution at present having regard to the communal differences and the existence of the Party of obstruction. But he had not made any concrete suggestions for smaller changes and the memorandum was intended as a reply to some statements previously made before the Committee and did not cover the whole ground. He would not agree with Mr. Jinnah that substantial advance would weaken the Party of obstruction.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE.

He conceded Dr. Sapru's point that there was no half-way house between the present position and some system which practically converted complete autonomy. But at the same time, he agreed with Sir Arthur Froom that by yielding to obstruction people would be taught that obstruction was an effective weapon which they might use even when India had Self-Government. To Mr. Jinnah's question whether the present position would not lead to the development of the Party of obstruction all over India he replied "I hope not." Cross-examined by Sir Mahomed Shafi, at the end where the Punjab Government had not carried out the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee regarding the joint deliberations between the two halves of the Government the witness replied in the affirmative and added that in his view joint deliberation implied from the moral and the constitutional point of view joint responsibility.

Dr. Paranjpye.—One resolution concerning Muslim Minister having been defeated only by the use of the official bloc, among non-officials thirty-five voted against it and twenty-two for it. He asked why did not consider it a vote of censure on himself and resign. The witness thought the Mahomedans were perhaps not present in full strength, to Mahomedans opposed him and 16 voted for him, while 17 Hindus opposed and 3 supported.

Sir Mahomed Shafi asked whether when both the Hindus and the Mahomedans voted for and against the Muslim Minister how could the witness justify his description that the Muslims considered one Minister their own.

Sir John.—Do you ask me to say what ought to be or what they are (laughter). Of course I should have been cautious. Replying to Sir Henry Moncreiff Smith the witness said personally he was in favour of Council Secretaries. But they had to abandon the experiment because the non-officials thought that the Council Secretaries were in a sense purchased and the non-official voting to that extent weakened. Sir Henry asked what the witness thought of suggestion that the Governor should select a chief Minister who should select his colleagues. The witness replied that in the Punjab there were only two Ministers; if one selected the other there would be opposition to the jun or Minister from among the members of his community who would think that a friendly person had been selected. Already the urban Hindus were bitter because they thought a Hindu Minister had been selected who was friendly to the opposition side. The witness disagreed with the suggestion of Sir Sivaswami that irrigations could be divided and partly transferred and partly reserved. Replying to Sir Henry, he said, transfer of irrigation was feasible.

Questioned by Dr. Sapru, the witness said it was really unitary Government that was tried in the Punjab and was successful and agreed with Dr. Sapru that if Dyarchy had been enforced strictly, the whole machinery would have broken down in the Punjab. For instance, Gurdwara question was transferred. But it was allied with the question of Law and Order and he could easily conceive the difficulty if the Minister took course and the Member responsible for Law and Order another.

LUCKNOW PACT.

Dr. Sapru asked whether it was not fact that when the Ministers were jointly responsible for all decisions of the Government including those on Law and Order they were prepared to take openly the moral responsibility for the action. The witness admitted that was so. Questioned about development of political situation in the Punjab Sir John Maynard said, the development was not so much on communal lines as on rural versus urban. If he could forecast

about the situation, he thought that there was permanency about this division, because it was based on economic interests. He felt it was wholesome and natural division because there was a real distinction of interests. Questioned by Dr. Sapru about the feeling of Muslims in the Punjab about the communal representation Sir John said, that all practical men in the Punjab had accepted the Lucknow Pact which gave substantial representation to the Muslims. He saw for the first time a suggestion made before this Committee that Pact be upset. Thereupon Sir Mahomed Shafi asked whether the witness was aware of the resolutions passed at a recent session of the All-India Muslim League at Lahore.

Witness.—It was a new idea. It had not occurred before. It seemed meant for this Committee (laughter). Sir Mahomed then reminded the witness that the Punjab Muslim League protested against the Lucknow Pact and was disaffiliated because of that. He also agreed with Dr. Sapru that the cause of communal bitterness was leaves and fishes, of office and propaganda of vernacular press. But, added Sir John, the cause was more deeper. It was because the Hindus were generally creditors and the Muslims debtors. Further questioned by Dr. Sapru the witness admitted that the first Council consisted of very creditable and intelligent lot of men, the second Council was certainly more critical (laughter). Dr. Sapru asked about the position of the Depressed Classes in the Punjab. The witness said this question was not in any sense big in the Punjab. Dr. Sapru asked whether it was not a fact that average man in the province was peace-loving and wanted peace and order.

Witness.—That is so.

President.—But, the Punjab has the largest number of crimes among the provinces. I came across the other day the details of the most horrible forms of murder in the Punjab. The witness pointed out that of late crime was due mainly to the return of the d-handled soldiers. The President pointed out that even in normal years the Punjab crime statistics were higher than that of any other province. There were murders, rape, dacoity and arson. The witness said that was so because the most horrible crime was always found in places where men generally were anxious for Law and Order.

A communique issued from Army Headquarters India, states—

Difficultly is occasionally experienced in tracing whereabouts of officers of Auxiliary Force (India) borne on general list of auxiliary force, the Auxiliary Force Medical Corps and the Auxiliary Force Veterinary Corps who are not attached for duty to a corps or unit. Such officers will in future be required to report themselves in writing at commencement of each year to the Army Headquarters, India (Adjutant-General's branch). Should any such officer fail to report himself as stated above he will be liable to removal as an officer from Auxiliary Force (India) at the end of the year in which he fails to report and to subsequent discharge from force under provisions of section 17 (2) of Auxiliary Force Act of 1920.

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BARODA LETTER.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, October 16.

The Dewan opened the first session of the local Dharasabha (Legislative Council) to-day. In his opening speech, he reviewed the agricultural condition this year and expressed satisfaction at timely rains, good crops, and sufficient supply of drinking water and fodder in the state except in Okhamandal and Damnagar. He then referred to the settlement of the Petlad Revision Satyagraha and was happy to learn of the jubilation of the people at his order. He congratulated the Bhadrans people on their loyalty and accepting the Revision settlement a few years back. He pointed out that the Railway Administration was now being run at nearly 30 to 40 per cent less cost than before.

Referring to foreign affairs, he said that the negotiations for Baroda's rights regarding salt manufactured in the State, Posts and Telegraphs were going on satisfactorily and he hoped that the rights would be recognised. He expected that Baroda's rights over the States comprised in the Mahikantia and Rewakantia Agencies and some of the minor States in Kathiawar were going to be recognised in the near future. He promised to enquire into the grievances of the Dehgaum and Avarumba people regarding the application of the Mahara Act. He then referred to the New Baroda Press Bill as amended by the Select Committee as an important piece of legislation giving liberty to the press, and appealed to the Council to vote for it.

He concluded by expressing regret at the death of Mr. A. B. Clarke, and Mr. Kharsao Jadhav.

A WEAK COUNCIL.

The Dharasabha then proceeded with its usual work, but no important resolution was passed to-day. The members seemed to be with one another in withdrawing motion after motion. Dr. Sumant and Mr. Same, the Secretary of the State Pujamandal and a few others watched the proceedings from the visitors' gallery and they were very much amused at the withdrawal of motions by members. The sessions has been adjourned to to-morrow and it will be over by the 18th when the Baroda citizens are going to present an Address and give a Garden-party in the Gazar-Bang grounds to R. B. Bajrao Ghadge the Police Commissioner. The Dewan omitted all mention of the enlargement of the Dharasabha or the extension of its powers. Nay, he even said in reply to a question that the time was not opportune for saying anything in the matter.

VICTORIA OWNERS' GRIEVANCES.

PROTEST AGAINST POLICE COMMISSIONER'S ACTION.

On Friday night at about 10 p.m. a meeting of the Victoria Owners and Drivers of Bombay was held at Byculla when Mr. Jhavarala, the President of the Union, occupied the chair. The main business before the meeting was consideration of the grave issue that has now arisen between the men and the Police Commissioner over the question of rigorous action taken by the latter against the former in connection with the rejection of back Victorias in a large number. The Chairman in his introductory remarks said the men how he alone was invited by the Commissioner to see him but that he declined to do so unless accompanied by representatives of the Union. Mr. Jhavarala then dwelt on the necessity of the men organizing as the Commissioner was determined to break the men's Union. Whenever the men combined for a healthy purpose the authorities always attempted to break the men's spirit of uniting. However, all the men should firmly resolve to combine. Then the Chairman narrated in detail the conversation that took place between him and the Deputy Police Commissioner on Wednesday last and in conclusion exhorted the men to behave like gentlemen in all their dealings with the public, the police, the Municipality and others. Mr. Mohamed Ghorab also exhorted the men to keep firm and fight out their cause of righteousness. Mr. Jhavarala then proposed the following resolutions which were unanimously accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

This meeting of the Victoria Owners and Drivers of Bombay views with concern the attitude of the Police Commissioner in rejecting the numbers of back Victorias at his will without any plausible ground laid out for his action.

This meeting is therefore of the opinion that a last appeal be instituted against the Police for the Commissioner's high-handed action and emphatically declares that it will then the position of the Owners will never be cleared.

This meeting repeatedly requests the Police Commissioner to receive a deputation of the Owners and Drivers under the leadership of the President to explain to him the actual situation of the case as it at present stands.

This meeting calls upon all the drivers and owners now to join the Union to strengthen its cause, for a time has come when such sort of unity is necessary in face of the Commissioner's opposition.

This meeting requests the Municipal Corporation to revise the scale of the Wheel Tax which has every year been rising to the great detriment of the trade and ruin of a class of honest public servants.

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"MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION."

MR. JAYAKAR'S LECTURE.

In the course of a lecture on "Mahomedan Education" delivered at the Mahomedan Educational Conference, held in Poona, on Sunday, Mr. M. R. Jayakar said:—

I value this privilege and courtesy of addressing the members and delegates of the Mahomedan Educational Conference. The Hon. Mr. Haroon Jaffer booked me for this function nearly three months ago, and I was looking forward to the day when I should have the chance of meeting face to face cultured and esteemed members of the Mahomedan community. I have great appreciation of the strenuous efforts, which the Mahomedan community has been making during the last few years for the education and uplift of their children, and I have no doubt their efforts, carried on with such combination and energy, will succeed very soon. I have been asked to speak on "Mahomedan Education." Barring a few specialities, the question of Mahomedan education is inter-twined with that of other communities. To define simply, education is the science and art of training citizens, during their infancy and adolescence, and this must be governed by the main consideration of the environment, but their practical application will depend upon the environments of the community to which these theories are sought to be applied. Mahomedans, therefore, living in their present environment of India, must, to a very large extent, have a common principle of education with other communities, and that principle is that they have to train their children to be good citizens of India. Whatever the defect of our educational system, it has one advantage, that it brings together, at an early and impressionable age, the boys of the several communities within the four walls of the College in India. All classes are there in an atmosphere of freedom, equality and comradeship. That is itself a great training, and personally I look back to that youthfulness, which rubbed off my regularity, enlarged the boundaries of my friendship and sympathy and laid the firm basis of nationality and patriotism. If Mahomedan efforts are going to isolate their children, for all the period of their impressionable youth, from the Hindu, Jewish and Christian children, then to that extent, the experiment has to be revised and modified, and I recommend that, though in the earlier years their children may require isolation for the sake of special care and attention, physically as well as morally and intellectually, Mahomedans must provide, for a certain period of their education, say, two or three years, when they will be juxtaposed with the children of other communities. There they will begin to learn that India is not an amplification of their prejudices and narrowness. Unfortunately, under our present system of education, this principle is lost sight of. Our text-books often appear to be written for the express purpose of conveying humiliating impressions about things Indian. Their past, their present and their future are apt to be put into the background. The common current of culture and intellect, to which Hindus and Mahomedans have equally contributed in the past and even during present times, is more or less ignored and excluded from our present text-books. Both the communities must go out of their way and make a deliberate effort to create right text-books, with the sole view that the cultural and intellectual contributions of one community may be brought to the eyes of a comparatively early age. There is a great deal which can be usefully brought out and promulgated in this connection. I had the pleasure of recently meeting a very distinguished and cultured Mahomedan, who kindly came to see me in Bombay, Khwaja Kamaluddin, and in his latest utterances, so weighty and full of wisdom, he has expressed, with chapter and verse of quotations, the principal truths of the Mahomedan religion which, as a Hindu with some knowledge of his religion, I can vouch are identically the principles, which my religion teaches me. "My prayers, my sacrifices, my life and my death are for Allah," says the Quran, Chapter VI, Verse 163. How similar, word for word, is this teaching to that of the Bhagwat Gita, where Shri Krishna says: "Whatever thou doest, whatever thou sacrificest, whatever thou eatest, whatever thou givest, dedicate that to me." Again the Quran says, "A Muslim is bound to pay his allegiance to all the prophets of the world." How similar is this principle to the Hindu teachings, that God manifests himself at different times and in different ages for the regeneration of humanity. "If you wish to love Allah, then love His creatures," says the Quran. There again it is an identical doctrine, which the Hindu reveres that all forms of creation are divine, and ought to be protected and loved in that light.

THE APPEAL OF RELIGION.

I can go on multiplying instances of this kind, but it is unnecessary. I, therefore, want Mahomedan educationists to keep this phase in mind that they must deliberately seek an approximation of their ethical and cultural standards and ideals with those of other communities. I will go further and say that this has to be done through the avenues of their own religion. Four years' experiment in politics has convinced me what the time has not yet come for the Mahomedan people, when the doctrine "Indian first and a Mahomedan afterwards" will appeal to many Mahomedans. I doubt very much how many Hindus are really prepared to practise in their daily life such a theory of nationalism. I feel certain, however, that with a larger number of Mahomedans, the number of years for such teaching will be a mere shibboleth. I feel

therefore, that whatever we can do towards the growth of a common nationality for many years yet, our efforts can only prosper for a large section of Mahomedans, if the appeal is made through the true dictates of their religion. Whatever else the Mahomedan may or may not be, he is certainly a very devoted aspirant after God. His faith is glowing, vital and faithful, not merely the shadowy belief of a philosopher or a dilettante. To such a community, new light can come, especially for the masses, only through the avenues of their religion, and it is this religion that they must seek to interpret in terms of liberation, peace and good-will, which are after all its essence. It is a blasphemy to say that the Mahomedan religion teaches its devotees to kill and destroy in the name of religion. When I heard such a preaching in not less a place than the Unity Conference at Delhi, coming from the lips of some persons, who, I was told, were very great Mahomedan divines, I was surprised that the Great Mahomed whom, I have learnt to revere through books like Carlyle's Hero Worship and translations of Mahomedan books, should have preached a religion essentially so different from other great religions. It was, therefore, a great relief to me when Khwaja Kamaluddin, in the course of nearly one and a half hours, unfolded the true preachings of Mahomed, which he made amply clear in his beautiful speech reported in the Press. There is great reason for the Mahomedans to day to be proud of their contributions.

MUSLIMS' CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN MUSIC.

The Mahomedan's boast is more than justified that he holds the vanguard in the practical rendering of Indian music and any one, who wishes to hear Indian melodies in their purity and boldness, has still to seek his pleasure in the company of Mahomedan singers. They have maintained, unaltered and unadulterated, the traditions of ancient Indian music. Each of them has lived for 30 and 40 years of their strenuous life to a passionate love of this science and art. Hindu-Muslim unity is not merely a dream, but a daily feeling and realisation. Their instance effectively proves that the solution of this knotty problem cannot be sought in resolutions of Conferences, or in the dictates of great men, but in humble beginnings at school and college, where text-books will be studied and instruction will be given, with a view to make each community love and respect the literature, traditions and the history of the other community. The problem is involved with the daily humdrum existence of common men and women, and it can only be solved by seeking to create a sense of mentality amongst such "elementary" minds, merely attempting to light up tall heads with the evanescent glow of argument and opportunism.

ABOLITION OF FREE HAND.

GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION.

The Director of Information, Bombay has issued the following Press Note:—"It has lately been decided to omit the Free-hand Drawing paper from the Intermediate Grade Examination. The reason which led Government to sanction this omission has been the cause of some enquiry and a brief statement in this connection is of some interest.

If it is remembered that in dealing with this question Government were concerned with elementary education and not with Higher Art Training, it at once becomes clear that the dropping of this subject does nothing more than bring the examination into line with modern generally accepted opinion. Free-hand drawing, as it has been taught in the schools, consists almost entirely of copying from the flat, that is, from blackboard diagrams and large and small copies generally in outline. It has long ago been decided that this is a particularly valueless form of training: the pupil certainly does gain a certain amount of manual skill from the continual carrying out of this lifeless exercise but this skill can be acquired by other methods.

The diagrams from which this free hand drawing is taught are as a rule either representations of objects and natural forms or examples of abstract ornament. A flat diagram of an actual object being only a second-hand and more or less imperfect source of information, is not at all suitable as a subject of study. Its use therefore deprives the pupil of the really intellectual part of his training, the study and interpretation of reality; and confines him to the mere copying of a copy, an occupation which has little to offer in return for the educational principles which have been sacrificed. A diagram of abstract ornament is usually something which the pupil neither appreciates nor understands and therefore he cannot even copy out intelligently. As a result of the abolition of the Free-hand Drawing Examination paper, teachers will be encouraged to spend the time previously given to the mechanical reproduction of lifeless diagrams, to drawing direct from actual objects and from nature which has long been universally accepted as being of much greater educational value."

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- (4) Each sentence must be submitted on a separate sheet of paper on which your full name and address must be written clearly. In the case of Children's entries, the age of the competitor must be given.
- (5) A Polson's Present Coupon obtainable from a 1 lb. tin of Polson's Coffee or Butter (which can be purchased from any provision dealer), must be forwarded with each sentence submitted; otherwise the entry will not be eligible for a prize.
- (6) In your letter with which you forward your entries please mention the name of this newspaper.
- (7) Entries must reach the address given below, not later than 15th November 1924. The results will be published in this paper on 1st December 1924.
- (8) Envelopes containing entries must be marked "COMPETITION" in the top left hand corner.
- (9) Our decision in all matters relating to this Competition must be considered as final, and all entries will become our absolute property.

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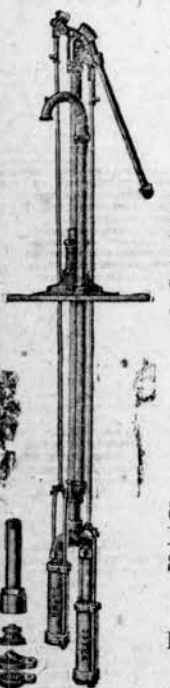
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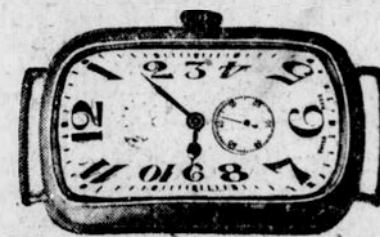
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